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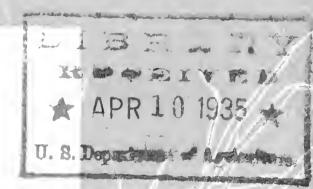


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1 334

Seeds Plants Bulls

NOTICE



200

NOW LOCATED

AT

2126 East Ninth St.

FIRST DOOR FROM HURON ROAD ONE BLOCK FROM EUCLID AVE.



96 YEARS IN BUSINESS

2126 EAST NINTH ST.. CLEVELAND, OHIO



C. E. KENDEL, President

Foreword

WE ARE pleased with our new, commodious store as announced on our cover page. After 95 years near the Public Square we have moved where the crowds now are —a short block from the Euclid-East Ninth corner, the busiest spot in the city, and one door from the Huron-Prospect-East Ninth intersection. We have not deviated from our original principle of Nothing But The Best Obtainable. You can buy from us with the utmost confidence. This time—take no chances.

It is more important than anything else that the seeds you plant will grow and produce the crop you expect.

OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH

OUR PRICES—We will adhere as closely as possible to the prices quoted in this Catalogue, but the market value of some seeds is variable. This includes the grass and clover seeds, field seeds and onion setts and these will be quoted upon request.

ORDERS—Please furnish credit references if you do not remit with order.

ADDRESS, Etc.—When ordering, be sure that your NAME, POSTOFFICE, COUNTY and STATE plainly appear in your letter and whether you prefer to have us ship by mail, express or freight, otherwise we will ship cheapest way.

REMITTANCES may be made at our risk, by check, draft, P. O. or express money order, or in sums of \$2.00 or less by registered mail. Unused postage stamps to the amount of \$1.00 will be accepted.

RATES OF POSTAGE

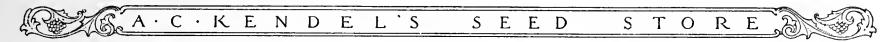
SEEDS BY MAIL—In justice to our many customers who live in this immediate vicinity and are not obliged to consider postage and express charges, we do not include such charges in the prices quoted in our catalogue; the prices given are for goods here in our store. We will continue, however, to mail free all SEEDS in packets and ounces to any amount, any where in the U. S. at catalogue prices. In larger packages, we will mail free in the FIRST, SECOND and THIRD ZONES, all VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS and BULBS to the amount of ONE DOLLAR or over. On lesser amounts, please add 10% to cover postage or at least 8c for the first pound, which is the minimum charge, otherwise we will be obliged to deduct for postage. Beyond the THIRD ZONE please add postage according to the distance. On account of their perishable nature PLANTS should be shipped by express only.

BAGS ARE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Pecks, 10c; half-bushels, 20c; one bushel, 30c; two bushel, 50c each. In remitting for orders please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

WARRANTS

WARRANTS—We buy our stocks from reliable dealers, some of them for more than sixty years. We make germination tests of each lot of Vegetable Seeds that we offer, thus reducing to a minimum the chances for failure. Our Flower Seeds are always of the new crop and thus of the highest vitality. But we wish to make it clearly understood that because circumstances may arise after seeds are planted, over which we have absolutely no control, we find it necessary as is customary in the Seed Trade to give no Warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we send out, and will not be responsible in any way, for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE.



NEW SEEDS OF MERIT

. *	Pkt.
Aster, Wilt Resistant American Branching. White, crimson, shell pink, light rose pink, azure blue, purple or mixed	
Antirrhinum, Snapdragon. Rustproof, University of California mixture	.25 .25
Majestic, Fair Lady. Delicate pink tinged with deeper rose	.25
Majestic, Rosella. Rich glowing rose pink	.25
Rock Hybrids. Very dwarf flowering, for Rock Gardens	.25
Calendula, Chrysantha or Sunshine. Golden yellow	.10
Cosmos, Klondyke, Orange Flame. A new early flowering orange yellow	.25
Marigold, Guinea Gold. Orange yellow, flushed with gold	.10
Yellow Supreme. Golden yellow; new form; very attractive	.25
Diadem. Single French, mahogany red edged with gold	.15
French Single Dwarf Orange (Tagetes). The brightest yellow border plant	.10
Nasturtium, Golden Gleam. Double golden yellow, sweet scented. Moderately rich soil Scarlet Gleam. Double deep scarlet. (15 seeds)	.10 .25
Petunia, Dwarf Giant Flowering Ramona. Especially fine for bedding or borders White Cloud. Dwarf, large flowering, pure white; blooms in great abundance Rose of Heaven. Deeper shade of the pink Rosy Morn	.50 .25 .15
Verbena, Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. Giant flowers in shades of pink	.15 .25
Zinnia, Midget Mexican. Mixture of single and double in endless shades	.25
Rock Garden Annuals. A mixture of 25 dwarf annuals especially for Rock Gardens	.10
Rock Garden Perennials. Consists of 50 rare and choice perennials for Rock Gardens	.10

SUPLEMENTAL LIST. REGULAR LIST BEGINNING PAGE 15

NO.		PKT.	NO.		PKT.
440.	Sunshine Asters. Anemone flowered. Mixed	\$0.15	532.	Calendula, Sensation. Double, flat flowers; dark orange red	
441.	Ageratum, Blue Cap. A compact, dwarf, large-flowering, deep blue sort	.10	125.	Centaurea Depressa, The Queen. A large flowering blue Bachelor's Button	
442.	Zinnia, Lilliput. Crimson, orange, yellow or mixed. Each	.10	533.	Lantana, Hybrid Mixed. Verbena-like flowers in shades of white, red and	l
445.	Centaurea Macrocephala. Giant yellow			yellow	.10
110,	flowers on 3 foot stalks; like Sweet Sultan but much larger		321.	Pansy, Roggli's New Giants. The very choicest, rich, dark velvety flowers	
531.	Poppy Shirley, Double Begonia-flow-	10	449.	Verbena Venosa. Dwarf, for rock-gardens and edging: color deep lilac	

LAWN GRASS SEED

E have for many years given particular attention to lawn grasses that would make a thick sod, withstanding the heat of summer and the cold of winter under the many varying conditions of soil, shade, and location and feel free to say that it takes several different kinds to meet all conditions and no one kind or even mixture will be suitable everywhere. We have four different mixtures as enumerated below, that will pretty well meet the needs of everyone in this part of the country. Shadilawn should be sown very early in the spring, before the leaves on the trees cast much shade; all our other mixtures may be sown either spring or fall. The most important part of lawn-making is to use plenty of good seed, suitable for the purpose. You will get some kind of a lawn with good seed even if the soil is poor or the conditions bad but with poor seed, never, no matter what else you do. It takes experts to tell the difference before the seed is sown but

not when it comes up. Barnyard manure is not suitable to use on a lawn on account of the weeds that are sure to follow. Top soil that is not infested with Crab Grass or Chick Weed is hard to find and expensive to use. The safest way is to rake in a liberal amount of Sheep Manure and Bone Meal, half and half, as much as a pound of each per square yard and each spring, when the grass is showing green put on more bone meal at the rate of a pound to 5 x 10 feet and you will not only settle the weed trouble but have that nice, thick sod that everyone desires and so few have. On sandy soil a dressing of Peat Moss on top of the seed will greatly increase the catch and conserve the moisture as well as the fertilizer, without choking out any of the lawn.

There is a great diversity of opinion in regard to watering. Frequent watering tends to encourage the grass roots to stay near the surface. They should grow down, the deeper the better. Therefore the less watering is done the less is necessary and then when a drought comes a good soaking will be more effective. Set the mower so the grass will be left longer in July and August as a protection from the heat and clip as short as you like the rest of the time. To leave or not to leave the mowings on the lawn is another controversial question. It seems logical to advise the use of the grass catcher if there are any weeds because some of our worst weeds, notably Crab Grass which turns the lawn so brown in August, are annuals that could be controlled if the seed was gathered. Dandelion heads should certainly be gathered. From September on, the cuttings might be left as a winter protection, but raked out as early as possible in the spring.



LAWN GRASS SEED

This is our well known and increasingly popular mixture of Grass Seeds that will actually make a lawn, no matter how shady nor what makes the shade. Sown early, before the leaves on the trees get started, it will come up promptly and stay all summer. Under Maples and Elms, it is well to put on a light sowing of fertilizer three or four times during the season and a good soaking, when necessary, due to the demands of the tree roots, which usually fill the ground and will cause any grasses to succumb, but in most shady places, SHADI-LAWN will survive better than any other. 1 lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25; 20 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$47.50.



LAWN GRASS SEED

This is the same mixture of grasses that we have sold for fifty years with utmost satisfaction. Nothing but the highest grades and cleanest seeds are used. A pound sows 10×20 feet of bare ground. Price: 1 lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25; 20 lbs. \$10.00; 25 lbs. and over $47\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb.

CREEPING BENT MIXTURE

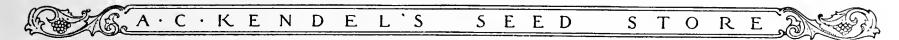
In some localities a tough grass is required that will withstand rough treatment. On Putting Greens it has been found that the Bent Grasses best meet the conditions. This mixture has a liberal proportion of Bent Grass seed and will give that fine tough sod so much desired. A pound sows 15 x 20 feet. Price: 1 lb. \$1.00; 3 lbs. \$2.95; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$9.25; 25 lbs. and over 60c per lb.

FERTILIZERS

For prices on fertilizers for lawns turn to Page 38.

GRASS SEEDS

We carry a full supply of bulk grass seeds, Kentucky Blue and Canadian Blue, Fancy Red Top, White Dutch Clover, Bent Grasses, Fescue Grasses, Timothy, Poa Trivialis—all of the highest grades, thoroughly cleaned and all showing their purity and germination. Prices on application.



Vegetable Seeds

In ordering seeds to be sent by mail, please read what we say under "SEEDS BY MAIL" on the inside front cover page.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus seed is much sown to supply foliage for cut flowers, but for the vegetable, two year old	
roots are used, which are ready in March.	
An ounce of seed will make about 200 plants	

·	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
MARY WASHINGTON. This vi	ty is superseding all other	0.4.	/4 -01	
: sorts	\$.05	\$.15	\$.50	\$1.50

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush—(Bush Bohnen)

Beans need more space than is usually believed—at least two inches apart in the rows. Being tender, none should be planted before middle of May, but successive plantings may be made until beginning of August. Unless the garden, through long use is well supplied with the proper legume bacteria, a 35c Composite bottle will inoculate all the Beans, Peas and Sweet Peas you will probably sow and will many times repay the trouble in larger yields. Bean Rust disease is aggravated if beans are cultivated when wet.

One pound will plant 50 feet of row.

GREEN PODDED SORTS

Pkt.	√2 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Round—thick; the earliest in	, 2 - 2 ·		4 225,
our list and enormously productive\$.10	\$.20	\$.35	\$1.50
BOUNTIFUL. Flat; long, early, stringless	.25	.40	1.50
Full Measure. Round; stringless, prolific	.20	.35	1.50

YELLOW OR WAX PODDED SORTS

WARDWELL'S RIDNET WAX. Flat; most popular sort in				
this locality	.10	.25	.40	1.75
Improved Golden Wax. Round; good yielder	.10	.25	.40	1.75
Sure Crop Stringless. Thick—flat; seed dark	.10	.25	.40	1.75
Pencil Podded Black Wax. Round; brittle and stringless; seed				
dark	.10	.25	.35	1.50

BEANS—Field or Shell

Large White Cranber	rry or Marrow Bean.	Used as an	Pkt.			5 lbs.	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			\$.20	\$.30	\$1.25	•
White Pea or Navy.	The most popular bal	king bean	.10	.20	.30	1.25	2.25

BEANS—Bush—Lima

Limas can not be planted as early as other beans, but time may be gained by opening a three inch trench the day before planting, so the sun will warm the ground enough, and sticking the seeds eye down, eight to eighteen inches apart according to the fertility of the soil and just deep enough to be in sight. As they sprout, fill up the trench. Cracked or broken seeds will not grow. When the bushes are well set with pods put a tablespoonful of fertilizer, high in phosphoric acid, around each plant which will greatly increase the yield.

Pkt. 1/2 1b. Lb. 5 1bs.

will greatly increase the yield.	ct.	½ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Henderson's Bush Lima. An excellent bush form\$.2	20	\$.25	\$.35	\$1.50
FORDHOOK BUSH. Large thick beans of the best quality1	L 5	.30	.50	2.00
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima	5	.30	.45	2.00

BEANS—Pole or Running

1/2 1b.

Lb.

5 lbs.

Pkt.

Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead.) One of the very best		/2 20.	_0.	0 200,
green-podded beans\$.10	\$.25	\$.35	\$1.60
Kentucky Wonder Wax. This yellow podded sort is of similar				
habit to the above		.25	.40	2.00
Scarlet Runner. Flowers bright scarlet, pods green	.10	.30	.50	2.25

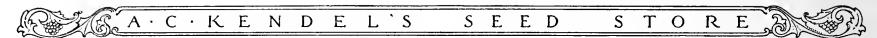
BEANS—Pole Lima

		Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Early Leviathan.	Extremely productive	\$.10	\$.25	\$.40	\$1.75
	. Uniformly large beans of excellent quality.		.25	.40	1.75

BEET—(Rothe Ruebe)

Sow in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart, one inch deep and thin as they grow until they stand two or three inches apart. The greens are very palatable. Unless the earth is firmly packed after the seeds are sown, the stand will be poor.

one ounce will sow 50 feet of row. Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
EARLY WONDER. The earliest in our list. Globe shaped; deep red; matures uniformly. Good for later sowings\$.05	\$.15	\$.45	\$1.50
Crosby's Early Egyptian. Extra early, dark red	.15	.40	1.25
Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Best late sort	.15	.45	1.50



				•
BEETS (Continued)				
VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDIN	G ST	OCK		
VIMIBILES ONO WIT FOR TEEDIN			7/1L	TL
White Silesian Sugar. Very sweet and keeps well	Pkt. \$.05	Oz. \$.10	1/4 lb. \$.25	Lb. \$.65
heavy soil	.05	.10	.25	.75
size		.10	.25	.75
SWISS CHARD				
Used wholly as greens. Sow the same as beet and thin to one foot the remaining plants grow, break off the lower leaves as wanted unti	apart, i	using as Chicken	beet green s are very	s. As fond
of Chard.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Smooth Leaf Yellow. Stems make a good substitute for asparagus	\$.05	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.00
BORAGE. See under Herb.	S			
BROCCOLI—(Rosen Kohl)				
Very much like Cauliflower but more easily grown. May be sown	early in	the hot-	bed and s	set out
middle of May, or sown outside in June for fall.				
Early Green Italian or Calabrese. The variety best suited to	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
our region	\$.10	\$.50	\$1.7 5	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—(Sprossen	Kahl	`		
A variety of the cabbage family producing a great number of sn		•	inch on	two in
diameter along the stem until severe frost. Cut off part of the stem Sprouts room to develop.	of the	lower lea	aves to gi	ve the
Improved Half Dwarf or Paris Market. Best adapted for this	3		¼ 1b.	Lb.
region	.\$.1U	\$.25	\$.75	• • • •
CABBAGE—(Kopf Kohl)				
Aside from selecting cabbage seed of known origin and suitable for is to have the land free from the so-called Club Root disease. Cabbage a flower, Turnip or Cabbage and the leaves of none of these should be otherwise cabbage plants will form large, worthless roots and no head. plants are ready in May.	should n allowed	ot follow to get be	a crop of ack on th	Cauli- e land,
Sow one ounce for 3000 plants.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Golden Acre. A new extra early round headed cabbage somewhat smaller but a week earlier than Copenhagen Market. Copenhagen Market. Heads are very solid, a most desirable	.\$.05	\$.40	\$1.25	\$3.50
kind for small gardens	05	.35	1.00	3.00
medium size	05	.30	1.00	3.00
for winter	05	.30	1.00	3.00
heads; used for kraut		.30	1.00	3.00
for boiling	05 05	.35 .35	1.25 1.25	3.50 3.00
Chinese or Celery Cabbage, Pe Tsai. Can be served as a salad or cooked like cabbage	1	.30	1.00	3.00
CARROT—(Gelbe Ruebe, Mohr				
Sow thinly, a half inch deep, thinning as they grow, leaving one	•	verv two	or three	inches.
Rich soil is essential but fresh manure should be used the year before One ounce will sow 150 feet of row.	so the Pkt.	Carrots Oz.	do not for 1/4 lb.	k. Lb.
CHANTENAY or HALF LONG SCARLET STUMP ROOTED		OZ.	/4 10.	DD.
The standard sort for general purposes, early or late Early Scarlet Horn. Half-long, stump-rooted		\$.20 .20	\$.50 .50	\$1.50 1.50
Danver's Half-Long. A good keeper. Very productive		.20	.50	1.50
VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDIN	JC ST	OCK		
VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDIN			T/ 1L	Lb.
Improved Long Orange. Medium long	Pkt\$.10	Oz. \$.15	¹ / ₄ 1b. \$.40	\$1.00
Large Orange Belgian. Is very large and good quality	10	.15	.40	1.00
Large White Belgian. Exclusively grown for stock; it is an immense cropper		.15	.40	1.00

1.00

.40

.15



CAULIFLOWER—(Blumenkohl)

The weather has more to do with success in raising Cauliflower than almost any other vegetable. If it is cool, good heads may be expected, if not, the crop will be more or less of a failure, anything but the very best seed however, invites failure from the very outset. Because the price of seed runs into large figures is a very poor reason for trying to save a dollar on the seed. The crop is what you want and no poor seed will ever produce a good crop of anything except trouble and disappointment.

One ounce will produce 3000 plants.

Plants ready in May	Pkt.	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.
Danish Giant-Dry Weather. It is a valuable variety for grow-				
ing in sections having long dry seasons	\$.15	\$.75	\$1.25	\$2.25
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Very white, compact heads	.15	.75	1.25	2.50
Early Snowball. Dwarf and compact; very reliable for heading.	.15	.7 5	1.25	2.50

CELERY—(Sellerie)

One important factor in raising celery from seed is to have the seed bed fine and the seed firmly packed down when it is sown, a half inch deep. Next it is necessary to keep it growing—a check in growth is sure to be followed by hollow celery. In the garden, plants which are ready in June, may be set out four inches apart between alternate rows of early corn, affording necessary shade at the start. After the corn is pulled the stalks should be removed to let the celery grow. Plant only the best plants.

Golden Plume. A new very early variety of the Golden Self	½ OZ.	Oz.	½ Lb.
Blanching type; matures very early; brittle and handsome\$.05	\$.60	\$1.00	\$3.25
Golden Self-Blanching. French grown; tall strain; most com-			
monly used; early sort	.50	.90	3.00
Giant Pascal. Best quality for fall and winter use; crisp and of			
an excellent flavor	.30	.50	1.50
Celery Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soup, etc.,	• • • •	.10	.30

CELERIAC—or Turnip Rooted Celery

		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Large Smooth Prague.	Very popular	\$.05	\$.35	\$1.00	\$3.00

CHERVIL—(Kerbel)—See under Herbs

CHICORY—(Chicorien)

The roots are dried and ground up to be either mixed with coffee or used as a substitute. Cultivated the same as carrots.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. Lb. Large Rooted. The variety most generally used......\$.05 \$.25 \$.75 \$2.00 Witloof. See under Endive.

COLLARDS

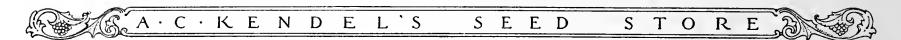
Belongs to the cabbage family but does not head, growing a tall leafy stalk, the leaves being cooked as greens.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb. Georgia. The sort usually used largely in the south...........\$.10 \$.15 \$.40 \$ 1.00

CORN—(Zucker Mais)

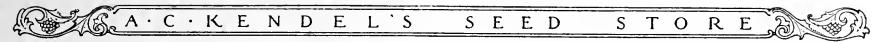
Plant in rows and thin out inferior stalks, leaving a strong stalk each foot or fifteen inches. Rows may be thirty inches apart for early dwarf and forty-eight inches for late tall sorts. Plant a half inch deep at first and deeper as the ground warms up, but three inches is the limit. The suckers should be twisted off when they get six or eight inches high and the stalks hilled up when a foot high. Shallow cultivating is important because the corn roots are near the surface. Two plantings may be made but if more are wanted, it is safer to plant later sorts early. May 10th is, on an average, the earliest safe date to plant corn, but a few plants can be started in small pots earlier and planted out after danger from frost has passed.

One pound will plant 100 feet of row or 100 hills.	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT. Our own introduction of 1897 and still the largest eared, white grained Sweet Corn on the market and planted everywhere in the corn belt. It is sweet and tender and commands top prices because of its size. Roasting ears are		,2	,		
ready in 60 days on sand	\$.10	\$.25	\$.40	\$1.75	\$3.09
later	.10	.30	.50	2.25	4.00
and thus suitable for this region	.10	.25	.45	2.00	3.50
often two on a stalk	.10	.25	.45	2.00	3.50



CORN	(Con:	tinue	1)
COTT		unuci	/

	-)				
Howling Mob. The description of Early Giant would fit this variety and it has become popular among					ē
the market gardeners in the east. Our stock is Ohio grown and dependable	.10	.25	.45	2.00	3.50
ing; medium early	.10	.25	.45	2.00	3.50
irregularly on the cob	.10	.30	.50	1.75	4.00
canning and drying	.10	.30	.50	1.75	4.00
CORN SALAD—(Acke	r Sala	at)			
Sown and handled the same as lettuce and used in the way.		•			
Broad Leaved. The kind generally sown		Pkt. .\$.05	Oz. \$.20	¹ / ₄ 1b. \$.50	Lb. \$1.50
CRESS—(Kresse	`				
CILLOD—(N'esse	,	D1 .	C.	- / 44	
Both kinds of cress are used for salads, more often flavor.	to len	Pkt. d	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Peppergrass. Easily grown in a short time in the gard True Water Cress. Grows along running streams and	in earl	у	\$.10	\$.30	\$1.00
hot beds or the green house	• • • • • •	10	.50	1.50	5 .00
CUCUMBER-(Gu	rke)				
The chief difficulty with raising cucumbers is the striped early planting in sods or berry boxes end of April, to be set ou vines with Slug Shot after every rain. Plant out doors end of	l beetle t begin	ning of 3	June and	be conque then dust	red by ing the
		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
improved white spined. This variety has taken for many years, not only as a cucumber but for thin			\$.25	\$.75	2.50
Davis Perfect. A dark green sort, tender and fine quali Improved Long Green. Late variety, flavor excellent	ty	05	.25 .30	.75 1.00	2.50 3.00
Boston Pickling. Popular variety for pickles, bright short and symmetrical	gree	1,	.30	1.00	3.00
Chicago Pickling. End-tapering fruit of deep green col			.30	1.00	3.00
DANDELION—(Pard	eblum	•)			
Although great quantities of wild dandelion greens are that the cultivated varieties have much larger leaves and are	gathered not as	bitter.		ew people	
Improved Thick Leaved. The kind usually sown	• • • • • •	Pkt\$.05	Oz. \$.60	⅓ 1b.	Lb.
EGG PLANT—(Eier I	Pflanz	(e)			•
Potato bugs are just as bad on Egg Plants as they are o Lead or Slug Shot when they appear. The seed will not gro so get potted plants end of May, if you want only a few and	n potate w well	oes, so l under a	bout 80 d	leg, tempe	nate of erature,
Black Beauty. An extremely early variety		Pkt.	Oz. \$.50	¹ / ₄ lb. \$1.50	Lb.
Early Long Purple. Rich dark color		10	.50	1.50	• • • •
New York Improved Purple. The best for general cultu			.50	1.50	• • • •
ENDIVE—(Endivien)—	Escar	olle	•		
The slightly bitter taste of this excellent salad plant is an	agreea	ble char	ge from	lettuce an	d is at
its best when lettuce is past its prime. Endive is handled muck requires blanching, which is done when the plants are large engether and tying them with raffia, not at the ends but about has weeks to blanch, when they must be used or they will decay.	nough, b If way i	y gathe up, a fev	ring the c	outside lea e, allowin	ves to- g three
soil and all and stored in baskets in a cool place where they v	vill keer	for a r	nonth. Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
White Curled. Light green, almost white		.\$.05	\$.20 .20	\$.50 .50	\$1.25 1.25
Green Broad Leaf Batavian. Leaves broad and smooth		05	.20	.50	1.25
White Broad Leaf Batavian. Bleaches very easily French Endive (Witloof Chicory)		05	.20 .20	.50 .50	1.25 1.25



HERBS-Sweet, Pot and Medical

A small space in the garden may be used to good advantage for the cultivation of a few of the most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, but little care being needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick.

	there aparty and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick.		DIZT	07
	ANISE. (Pimpinella anisum.)	,	PKT. \$ 05	OZ. \$.25
	BASIL, SWEET. (Ocimum basilicum.)		.05	.25
	BURAGE. (Borago officinalis.)		.05	.25
	BURNET, Garden Perennial		.05	.25
	CARAWAY. (Carum carui.)	• • • • • •	.05	.25
	CHERVIL. (Curled.)Used like Parsley	• • • • • •	.05 .10	.30 .25
	DILL. (Anethum graveolens.)	• • • • • •	.05	.20
	DILL. For flavoring I.B.	50		.20
	FENNEL, SWEET. (Foeniculum officinale.) A hardy perennial		.05	.20
	FENNEL. For flavoringLB.	.40		
	HOREHOUND. (Marrubium vulgare.)	• • • • • •	.05	.25
	HYSSOP. (Hyssopus officinalis.)	• • • • • •		.50
	MARJORAM, SWEET. (Origanum marjorana.)	• • • • • •	.10 .05	.75
	ROSEMARY. (Rosmarinus officinalis.)	• • • • • •	.05	.40 .50
	SAFFRON. (Carthamus tinctorius.)		.05	.40
	SAGE. (Salvia officinalis.)	• • • • • •	.05	.25
	SAVORY, SUMMER. (Satureia hortensis.)	• • • • • •	.05	.40
	SORREL. (Large leaved.) Perennial	• • • • • •	.05	.20
	TANSY. (For bitters.) Perennial	• • • • • •	.05 .05	.40 .60
	WOODRUFF, SWEET		.03 .10	.90
	WORMWOOD. (Artemisia absinthium.)		.05	.40
	KALE—(Krausskohl, Blaetterkohl)			
	Seed is started in May and the plants are set out in June a foot apart and	handled	l lileo e	abbama
	After a light frost the leaves are cooked and served much like spinach.	папилес	i like c	abbage.
	One ounce will make 5000 plants. Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
	Dwarf Curled Scotch. For fall and early winter use, sow the	<i>O2</i> .	/4 10.	υD.
	seed in spring. For late winter and early spring use sow in			
		.15	\$.40	\$1.25
	Tall Curled Scotch. A sort growing about two feet tall05	.15	.40	1.25
	KOHLRABI—(Kohlrabi)			
	This is practically a turnip growing above ground. Sown early and thinly the	bulbs a	ire edib	le from
	the time they are two inches in diameter. By thinning and using, those that larger but they will finally get woody and worthless. It is not commonly known	remain that the	keep g	growing egetable
	tastes like a mild radish.	_		
		Oz. .25	1/4 lb. \$.75	Lb. \$2.50
	Early Purple Vienna. Identical, except in color	.25	.75	2.50
			•20	2.00
	While lettuce may be had at the grocer's the year around, the garden still pro-	nduana 1	nattam +1	han com
,	be bought and its care and culture are so simple that the children can run that pa	rt of th	e garde	n. The
	worst pest is the Root Aphis and this is easily controlled with a sowing of Tobac under the seed. An occasional watering with Nitrate of Soda will greatly aid	co Dust lettuce	in the	furrow ge size.
	Loose leaf sorts may be gathered when large enough—heading kinds should be tr	ansplan	ted or	thinned
	to six inches apart and the less these are watered the better, to prevent rotting kinds are intended for inside; outdoors these are apt to be tough and bitter.	m tue	neart.	Certain
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
	GRAND RAPIDS. A leaf lettuce best suited for hot-beds or	20	o	^ ≠ ==
	green house\$.05 \$ Black Seeded Simpson. A curly leafed sort sown both outdoors	.20	\$.60	\$1.75
	and inside	.20	.60	1.75
	Big Boston. A fine, large heading sort both for forcing and	·= V	•••	A.# U
	outside; leaves red edged	.20	.50	1.50
	NEW HANSON. The best loose-leaf sort for home use out-			
	side. Usable from the time it is large enough and slow to	20	=0	→ =^
	run to seed	.20	.50	1.50
	May King. The earliest heading sort for forcing	.20	.50	1.50
	side	.25	.75	2.50
	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. A late heading sort, growing tall		-20	
	and with spoon-shaped leaves. Best variety of this type05	.20	.60	1.75
	Mignonette. (Brown Dutch.) A late heading sort that will	20	15	4
	withstand the cold longest	.20	.60	1.75

A·C·KENDEL'S SEED STORE

LEEK—(Lauch)

Much like an onion in flavor but has no bulb. Used mostly in soups.			
Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Pkt. American Flag. A long-growing variety; easily blanched\$.05	\$.30	\$.75	\$2.50
Large Rouen. A short, heavy sort	.30	.75	2.50

WATER MELON—(Wasser Melone)

Plant six or eight seeds in hills eight feet apart in which a peck of well rooted manure or compost has been spaded in and when they are beginning to vine leave three plants to a hill. Keep Slug Shot handy, for the bugs. Only early kinds will get ripe here, so our list is not long.

One ounce is needed for 20 hills.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Ice Cream. Ferry's Peerless. Medium size; oblong; very			, ,	
sweet\$.05	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.00
Kleckley's Sweets. Large size, oblong, early, finest flavor and				
quality		.15	.40	1.00
Mountain Sweet. Very solid and crisp, early	.05	.15	.40	1.00
Sweet Heart. Large, very tender and sweet	.05	.15	.40	1.00
Tom Watson. Dark red flesh of splendid flavor. A little later				
than the other sorts	.05	.15	.40	1.00

MUSKMELON—(Zucker Melone)

Cultivated the same as Watermelons but the hills may be six feet apart. The flavor will be spoiled if cucumbers are grown near by.

ii cucumpers are grown near by.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Extra Early Nutmeg. Small but so early that it is sure to	. At.	<i>O2.</i>	74 10.	LD.
ripen\$.05	\$.20	\$.50	\$1.50
Emerald Gem. Very early; salmon flesh; dark green skin	.05	.15	.35	1.50
Extra Early Hackensack. Round; good size; green flesh	.05	.15	.35	1.50
Rocky Ford. Medium early; oval; sweet; ships well	.05	.15	.35	1.50
Bender's Surprise. Oval shaped; salmon flesh which is very				
thick; large size and fine flavor, netted skin	.05	.15	.35	1.50
Honey Ball. Green flesh; round and slightly netted; light green				
skin; medium early. Fine new variety	.05	.20	.50	1.75
Osage. Salmon flesh; oval; dark green skin; high flavor	.05	.15	.35	1.50
Paul Rose. Orange yellow flesh; oval; fine flavor; best in heavy				
soil	.05	.15	.35	1.50

MUSTARD—(Senf)

The green leaves are used as a salad or boiled like spinach. Sow a half inch deep in rows eighteen inches apart, every few weeks in the summer if a continuous supply is wanted. The seeds of both kinds listed are largely used in pickles and the white is the mustard of commerce.

		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
White English.	The kind commonly used for sowing	\$.05	\$.15	\$.30	\$.75
Brown. Sown v	with garden Cress for green salad		.15	.30	.75

MUSHROOM—(Erdschwamm)

The chief essential in raising Mushrooms indoors is a controlled temperature. The ideal temperature is 65 deg. Fahr. but it should not vary more than 5 degrees to attain the greatest success. A pamphlet dealing at length with the growing of Mushrooms will be furnished with an order for Spawn, or for 5c in stamps or coin.

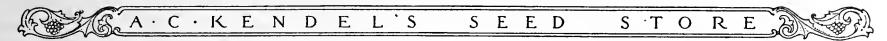
Pure Culture Spawn. Direct Bricks. Best brick spawn on the market, per brick 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 bricks \$3.25. For larger quantities please write for price.

Lambert Pure Culture Spawn. In quart milk bottles. In this form the spawn is of the highest potency. Per quart, \$1.50, 2 quarts \$2.50, carton of a dozen quarts for \$12.00.

ONION—(Zwiebel)

To grow large onions from seed, it is necessary to have light, very rich soil, seed adapted to this climate and patience to keep the weeds out. Sow thinly, one-fourth inch deep in rows a suitable distance apart. Grown from setts, onions need quite as much care but more are used for bunching before they form bulbs and soil need not be so extremely rich; they get large very much sooner also but will not keep as long in storage. In the fall we have the hardy Egyptian Onion setts; in the spring the yellow and white bottom setts. Price on request.

One ounce of seeds for 100 feet. One pound of setts for 50 feet.				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Large Red Wethersfield. Large, flat, late variety\$.05	\$.40	\$1.25	\$3.50
Southport Red Globe. Medium, round		.40	1.25	3.50
White Silverskin. Somewhat flat, medium size, mild flavor and				
largely used for pickling	.05	.40	1.25	3.50
S uthport White Globe. Deeper through but much like the pre-				
ceding and much used for pickles	.05	.50	1.50	4.50
PRIZETAKER. Nearly globe-shaped; yellowish brown skin;				
mild flavor. This sort may be sown early in hot-beds and				
transplanted when warm enough and by fall will make a				
very large onion, passing for Bermudas	.05	.30	.90	3.00
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Grown in larger quantity than				
all others combined. Our standard yellow winter onion	.05	.50	1.50	4.50
For onion seed in large quantities, write for special price.				



OKRA, or GUMBO—(Essbarer Hibiscus)

The young seed pods are cut up, and used for soups and stews. Sow thinly in rows in June and thin to two feet apart each way.

		UZ.		
Tall Green. Grows two to three feet high	\$ 05	\$ 15	\$ 30	\$1.00
			•	-
White Velvet. Dwarfer and pods light green. Best sort	05	.15	.30	1.0 0

PARSLEY—(Petersilie)

The chief difficulty with parsley is to get the seed up, which is because it takes five or six weeks to germinate. Sow the seed thinly, about one-fourth inch deep, early in April and cover with a thin board and you will have no trouble. Thin the plants to three inches apart. A few small plants in a pot will grow nicely in the house during the winter.

	Pkt.		¼ lb.	Lb.
Plain Leaved. Much used in soups, etc	.\$.05	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.00
Extra Double Curled. A choice variety, well curled		.15	.40	1.25
Hamburg, Large Rooted. The roots are used in winter	05	.15	.40	1.25

PARSNIP—(Pastinak)

Being a plant that requires all season to mature, it is essential to sow early in May and get the seed up the first time. A beating rain may harden the ground and prevent the delicate sprouts from coming through, therefore sow a little early radish in the row along with the parsnip, which will break the crust for the latter. Sow a half inch deep and thin to two or three inches apart. Never try to raise parsnips on freshly manured land as they will grow forked roots of little use.

Use one ounce of fresh seed to 200 feet.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. GUERNSEY HALF LONG. The best sort to use in this region. \$.05 \$.15 \$.30 \$1.00

PEAS—(Erbsen)

If you have the room, few vegetables taste so good as home grown peas. They should be sown early, the earliest in March, an inch deep at first and as the ground warms up, deeper but not over three inches. Later sowings, say July, are apt to be disappointing, so it is better to sow early, medium and late sorts at the same time, the later sorts making larger pods and seeds. It pays to inoculate the seed with Legume Bacteria, same as beans. If the pods are not well filled, the soil lacks phosphorus, and if the vines do not grow well the soil should be limed before the next season.

A pound will sow 50 feet of row.

I pould will bow ou look of low.	Pkt.	½ 1b.	Lb.	5 1bs.
KENDEL'S FIRST OF ALL. For many years the best smooth,		, 2		
extra early sort	\$.10	\$.25	\$.40	\$1.60
Little Marvel. The earliest wrinkled sort. Should not be sown		40.0		
until the ground is warm		. 25	.45	2.00
NOTTS EXCELSIOR. In this locality this has, for many years				
been the best all round early, wrinkled variety both in qual-				
ity and yield. The ground must be warm to get a good	•			40
stand		.25	.40	1.60
Gradus. In some localities this large podded sort is extensively				
used but in others does not fill well. Seeds very large, sweet			40	1 (0
and tender; an excellent sort where they will yield		.25	.40	1.60
PIONEER. A very hardy wrinkled sort suitable for early plant-				
ing. Pods are large and well filled resembling the Tele-				
phone. The peas are large and of splendid quality which				
they retain for a long period. Vines grow two feet; suit-		25	40	1.60
able for successive plantings		.25	.49	1.60
Blue Bantam. One of the newer sorts; heavy cropper and		.25	.40	1.60
good quality		.23	.40	1.00
DWARF TELEPHONE. The best late dwarf sort. Large, well		.25	.40	1.60
filled pods; seeds large, tender and sweet		.43	•40	1.00
Tall Telephone. If brush can be had for them to run on, tall				
peas will greatly out-yield the dwarf sorts. This is the		.25	.40	1.60
leading tall variety	•10	.20		2.00

PEPPER—(Pfeffer)

Pepper seed needs a temperature of 80 deg. to sprout so if you need only a few, get the plants from us in latter part of May. Set two feet apart.

An ounce of seed makes 3000 plants.

An ounce of seed makes 3000 plants.	Pkť.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.	¼ 1b.
Harris' Early Giant. A new, sweet variety growing 5 inches		, ,		
long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter	.10	\$.15	\$.50	\$1.50
Chinese Giant. A square, sweet pepper, large and mild. A	40	√ ≅	~0	1 50
rather late sort	.10	.15	.50	1.50
World Beater. Somewhat thicker at the blossom end; rather	10	.15	.50	1.50
early. Grows in clusters Bull Nose. A large, hot pepper used for pickling		.15	.40	1.25
Long Red Cayenne. A slender, very hot pepper, used wholly	•00			
for pickles. Makes the red pepper of commerce	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Pimento. A medium sized, very mild, sweet variety with thick			2 0	4 50
flesh	.19	.15	.50	1.50
Red Chili. Very small and very hot	.05	.15	.50	1.50

PUMPKIN—(Kuerbis)

A few pumpkins may be grown without much trouble, sufficient room being essential and good soil also.

<u> </u>				
One ounce makes 30 hills.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Connecticut Field. The common, large field pumpkin	.05	\$.15	\$.25	\$.90
Sweet or Sugar. The small, orange yellow pie pumpkin	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Cushaw. A crooked neck sort		.15	.40	1.25
Mammoth Potiron. The largest; very thick, fine grained, sweet				
flesh; cream colored skin; flat at the ends	.10	.25	.75	2.50

RADISH—(Rettig)

What is a garden without a row of Radishes? They are easily and quickly grown and so much better when freshly pulled. The important thing is to have the early radishes grow quickly, so they should not be sown too early outdoors. Tobacco Dust sown in the row with the seed prevents wormy radishes.

One ounce sows 100 feet.				
EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE. The quickest maturing radish.\$.05	\$.10	\$.30	\$.90
Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Attractive appearance	.05	.10	.30	.90
French Breakfast. Oval in form; white tipped		.10	.30	.90
WHITE GIANT STUTTGART. The best mid-summer sort	.05	.10	.30	.90
White Icicle. The best long white sort	.05	.10	.30	.90
Long Black Spanish. The leading long, winter sort	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Round Black Spanish. The leading round winter sort	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Scarlet China Winter. A half long sort, thicker at the bottom	.05	.10	.30	1.00

RHUBARB—(Rahbarber)

Rhubarb requires an abundance of rich soil and water to make a good crop. Use a liberal dose of Sheep Manure with a small amount of Nitrate of Soda dug in around the roots very early in the spring. A barrel with both ends out set over a plant will make longer stems and earlier. It takes four years for seed to produce a crop, but roots, which are ready in April, produce the second year.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. Lb. Victoria. The principal variety in this market............\$.05 \$.25 \$.75 \$2.50

SALSIFY—(Haferwurzel)

Commonly called Oyster Plant because it tastes so much like oysters. A winter vegetable but little appreciated by most people, but greatly liked by those who know it. Early Radish seed sown with salsify will assure a good stand as it is important to get it up well the first time so the roots will be large enough. Like parsnips, they may be left in the ground in winter and dug as wanted. If frozen when dug, will thaw out, without injury in icy cold water.

Use one ounce to 50 feet of row.

SORREL—(Sauerampfer)—See under Herbs

SPINACH—(Spinat)

The ordinary spinach may be sown almost any time that anything can, spring, summer or fall and is ready for use three or four mouths after sowing. Thin to three inches apart. The New Zealand Summer is planted early, two seeds in a group, the groups two feet apart. Being a runner, the ends are picked to be followed by more as the plant grows. A watering with Nitrate of Soda, increases the yield.

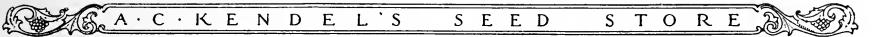
Use one ounce to 100 feet of row.

Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
Viroflay. A large, thick leaved sort for both spring or fall sow-		,	
ing\$.05	\$.10	\$.20	\$.60
Savoy Leaved, Re-selected. Intending either for very early or			
for fall sowing. Thick, dark leaves; good keeper	.10	.20	.50
PRINCESS JULIANA. Fine long season sort for second early05	.10	.20	.60
NEW ZEALAND SUMMER. Yields continuously, the tips only			
being used. Profitable in the smallest garden, three or four			
plants producing a peck each week	.15	.30	1.00
Liberal reduction allowed on larger quantities.			

SQUASH—(Speise Kuerbis)

The chief trouble encountered with squashes is caused by the bugs and borers. A dusting of Slug Shot after each rain will check the bugs but the borers in the stem, which attack the running sorts can be circumvented only by causing the vines to root at three or four of the joints by covering with soil, so that, when the borer gets into the main stem and would kill the vine, the roots at the joints would be sufficient to sustain it and no damage would result. This simple precaution has saved many acres of squash. Plant six or eight seeds in a hill, the early three or four and the late sorts twice as far apart, after middle of May and the ground is warm.

One ounce makes 40 hills of early and ten of late sorts.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
EXTRA LARGE GOLDEN BUSH. For many years the leading	(
yellow scallop variety. Large and fine	\$.05	\$.15	\$.50	\$1.25
Giant Summer Crookneck. The most popular yellow sort of this	3		•	
type	.05	.20	.50	1.25



SQUASH (Continued)				
	Pkt.	Oz.	⅓ 1b.	Lb.
color skin\$ HUBBARD. Planted more than any other for winter Chicago Warted Hubbard. Rougher and much larger than	.05	\$.15 .20	\$.40 .50	\$1.00 1.50
Hubbard	.05	.20	.50	1.50
sweet, for winter use	.05	.20	.50	1.50
melon shaped; for summer use. Vines running	.05	.15	.40	1.25
curved. At their best when six or eight inches long	.05	.15	.40	1.25
TOMATO—(Liebesapfel)				
More and more Tomatoes are being recommended for their food v cooking. A few should be in every garden and if grown and tied to pl be kept tidy. Start the seeds early or get the plants from us later an more if you can, but clip off all the lower leaves and half the rest when of water at the time will prevent wilting. Should the vines still have a frost pull them up and hang them up by the roots in a cool part of the will ripen .A little Nitrate of Potash two or three times during the earliest.	lant s id set setti green c cella	takes 30 in them dee ng them. fruits on and ever growing sea	ches apar p, six income This and the appro the sma ason is of	rt may ches or plenty oach of ll ones f great
An ounce will make 3000 plants. Bonny Best. A very early, smooth, round, bright scarlet sort	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.	Oz.	⅓ 1b.
for both green-house or outside. Sow in December or January for best results inside\$	0.5	¢ 25	¢ 40	¢1 25
EARLIANA. The earliest for outside. Smooth, red, round but		\$.25	\$.40	\$1.25
slightly flattened; good yielder until mid-summer John Baer. Very early round, bright red variety, good shipper	.05 .05	.25 .25	.40 .40	1.25 1.25
Acme. An old sort, purple color, good yielder and suitable for canning or ketchup	.05	.25	.40	1.25
Dwarf Champion. Sturdy stalks, purplish-pink fruits, flattened and of medium size. Second early	.05	.30	.50	1.50
LIVINGSTON BEAUTY. Best for table use. Mild, pink, turning purple, large, smooth and handsome	.05	.25	.40	1.25
Stone. Best for canning. Heavy yielder	.05	.25	.40	1.25
Dwarf Stone. Fruit like the preceding	.05	.25	.50	1.50
LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE. Purplish-pink, main crop sort; fruit	٥=	4	40	1 05
somewhat elongated at the blossom end	.05	.25	.40	1.25
red	.05	.25	.40	1.25
purplish pink; very mild flavor	.05	.35	.60	2.00
BREAK O'DAY. Extra early, medium size, round, scarlet	.05	.25	.40	1.25
Trucker's Favorite. Very similar to Beauty	.05	.25	.50	1.50
Early Detroit. Large, very early purplish pink variety	.05	.25	.40	1.25
Marglobe. A sort developed by the Dep't of Agriculture from				
Marvel and Livingston's Globe, but heavier and better yielder than the latter; pure scarlet; globe shaped	.05	.30	.50	1.50
Yellow Plum. Small yellow fruits used for garnishing and pre-	•00	•00	•••	200
serves	.05	.30	.50	1.50
Red Cherry. Used for preserves	.05	.30	.50	1.50
TOBACCO—(Tabak)				
Connecticut Seed Leaf. This kind is more largely used in this				
locality than any other\$.05	\$.30	\$.50	
Havana. Higher flavor; used for wrappers		.30	.50	
TURNIP—(Weise Ruebe)	a a 1 a . a	A Angret e	mo much	mildor
For home use for winter, Turnips, sown after July first and until mid and palatable, though not so large than if sown early. Early sown may	be u	sed when	half grow	n, but
and palatable, though not so large than if sown early. Early sown may soon get strong and woody. Ruta Bagas should be sown early and trapart in the row. One ounce sows 100 feet of row.				inches
•	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early Snowball. Nearly round; pure white; best early\$ White Egg. All white, oval sort for both early and late	.05 .05	\$.10 .10	\$.25 .25	\$.75 .75
RED or PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. The leading main		.10	.25	.75
crop sort for late; does best on light soil	.05			
Orange Jelly or Golden Ball. A yellow flesh turnip, for late	.05	.10	.25	.75
IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA. The best and prac-	.05	.10	.25	.75
tically the only one of this type sown here	.05	.10	.25	.7 5

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

VINES

For Walls, Trellises, Porches and Pergolas

Balloon Vine
Balsam Pear
Beans, various
Canary Bird Vine
Cardinal Climber

Cobaea
Cypress Vine
Cypress Vine
Cypress Vine
Kudzu Vine
Kudzu Vine
Kudzu Vine
Kudzu Vine
Kudzu Vine
Sweet Peas, annual
Sweet Peas, hardy
Thunbergia

TRAILING PLANTS

For Window Boxes, Hanging Baskets and Vases

Forget-me-not Lobelia Nasturtium, tall Portulaca Verbena Linaria

LOW GROWING PLANTS FOR BORDERS AND EDGINGS

Ageratum Coleus Gomphrena Phlox Alyssum, white Poppies Heuchera Daisy Alyssum, hardy Dianthus Kochia Polyanthus Begonia Eschscholtzia Lobelia Salvia Torenia Bellis Marigold, dwarf Feverfew Campanula Carpatica Forget-me-not Nasturtium, dwarf Verbenas Four O'Clocks Candytuft Pansies Viola Cornuta Carnation Godetia Petunia Zinnias, dwarf

PLANTS FOR THE SHADE

AconitumDaisiesGaillardia Grdfl.NemophilaAquilegiaForget-me-notKudzu VinePansiesCoreopsis LanceolataFour O'ClocksMimulusPetunia

PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY

BegoniaColeusPassion VineToreniaCalceolariaCyclamenPrimulasVerbena, LemonCarnation, ChabaudGloxiniaSchizanthusViola OdorataCinerariaHeliotropeSweet Peas

PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE

Amaranthus Coleus Euphorbia Linaria
Canna Begonia Ice Plant Ricinus
Centaurea Eschscholtzia Kochia

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium Ammobium Elichrysum Gomphrena

THE MOST USEFUL FLOWERS FOR BOUQUETS

Salpiglossis Achillea Chrysanthemum Heuchera Larkspur Cleome Salvia Aconitum Lupin Acroclinium Coreopsis Scabiosa Ageratum Cosmos Marigold Schizanthus Stocks Dahlia Mignonette Ammobium Daisy, Shasta Anchusa Nasturtium Sunflower Dianthus Nigella Sweet Peas Antirrhinum Dimorpotheca Pansy Sweet Sultans Aquilegia Arctotis Elichrysum Pentstemon Sweet William Petunia Valeriana Asters Feverfew Phlox Verbena Balsam Gaillardia Calendula Gomphrena Poppy Vinca Pyrethrum Wallflower Campanula Gypsophila Rudbeckia Candytuft Heliotrope Zinnia Carnation

HARDY PERENNIALS

Achillea Chrysanthemum Hollyhocks Polyanthus Poppy Aconitum Coreopsis Kudzu Vine Daisy Alyssum Saxatile Pyrethrum Larkspur Dictamnus Lupin Rudbeckia Anchusa Sweet Peas Forget-me-not Aquilegia Monarda Sweet William Foxglove ${f B}$ aptisa Oenothera Bocconia Gaillardia Pentstemon Valeriana Campanula Phlox Veronica \mathbf{Geum} Gypsophila Candytuft, hardy Physalis Viola Cornuta Carnation Heuchera Physostegia

General List of Flower Seeds

Our wide acquaintance with the trade, both in this country and abroad, places us in constant touch with the leading experts and specialists in seed growing from whom we buy direct. This not only reduces chances for error but fixes responsibility, assuring us of the choicest seeds and the latest introductions. We strive to make our list as complete as possible but of only such kinds as we know are suitable for this locality. Our friends may therefore feel sure of success with their selections under reasonable weather conditions.

In ordering, the numbers are sufficient.

ACHILLEA. (Milfoil or Yarrow.)	ACONITUM. (Eisenhut.) (Monk's Hood.)
NO. PKT.	Hardy perennials with panicles of blue helmet-
1 Ptarmica "The Pearl." One of the best	shaped flowers in the fail.
hardy white perennials. From spring till frost it is covered with heads of	NO. PKT.
purest white double flowers. Easily	2 Napellus. Well adapted for growing

grown from seed, flowering the first sea-

ACROCLINIUM	
Beautiful and valuable everlasting flowe	rs.
Easily grown and used extensively for win	ter
bouquets. Annuals. Bright Pink and White. 1	
NO. PK	T.
3 Single Mixed	
4 Double Mixed	.10
Name of the second	



AGERATUM. (Leberbalsam.)

(Floss Flower.) One of the very best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. The various blue varieties are without doubt the most satisfactory bedding plants of this color for our trying climate. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window and transferred to the open ground in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Especially fine for pots or window boxes.

5 Dwarf Imperial. Clear Blue, 1/2 oz. 25c.

	Dwarf Multiflora White	
	Little Dorrit. Blue, with white center,	•••
•	6 in.	10
R	Little Blue Star. An attractive mauve	•10
Ü	blue. 4 to 5 in	.15

Plants ready in May.

AGROSTEMMA. (Rose of Heaven-Mullien Pink.) Pretty, easily grown, hardy perennial, blooming the first year, if sown early. Silvery white leaves; flower stalks 2 ft.

Coronaria atrosanguinea. Glowing crim-Coronaria Mixed. Including white...... .10

ALYSSUM. (Steinkraut.)
Free-flowering plants especially suitable for borders. Grows well in any rich garden loam.

11 Procumbens, or Carpet or Snow. Of dwarf, compact habit. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a

solid mass of white from spring to late autumn, and undoubtedly is the best white border plant in the list. Sweetly fragrant. Annual. 4 in.....

AMARANTHUS. (Amarant.) Highly ornamental foliage plants, producing a striking effect in the flower garden. Sow the seeds early, and set out last of May, or in June, Annual

13 Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green foliage, very attractive; 2 ft..

ANCHUSA. (Alkanet.) 14 Italica, Dropmore Variety. One of the best hardy perennials. Is becoming more popular each season, bearing flowers of the richest gentian-blue. Blooms freely all summer. 5 ft......

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.)
(Loewenmaul.)
Within the last few years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. This is not to be wondered at, as, whether used for cutting or for show in the garden, they are one of the most valuable flowers which can readily be grown from seed. Sown out of doors the first week of May, the plants bloom early in July, remaining in full flower until November. For earlier ing in full flower until November. For earlier



ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

flowering, start indoors or in a frame in March, transplanting to the open when the weather is suitable.

If troubled with rust, dust the plants with powdered sulphur.

TALL MAXIMUM

The following list comprises the principal colors of the newest creation in Giant Snapdragons being a marked advance in size and brilliancy of color as well as compactness of flowers on the stem.

Ster		
	Plants ready end of May	
NO	. Pl	XT.
15	Apple Blossom. Rosy pink, yellow lip	.10
16	Brilliant Chamois. Rosy mauve	.10
17	Canary Bird. Canary yellow, golden cen-	
	ter	.10
18	Cerebus. Carmine rose, yellow lip	.10
19	Copper King. Velvety copper scarlet	.10
20	Diamond. Golden yellow, lilac throat	.10
$\tilde{2}\tilde{1}$	Fire Flame. Dark purple and yellow	.10
$\overline{22}$	Golden Queen. Deep yellow	.10
$\overline{23}$	Indian Summer. Velvety copper	.10
24	Purple King. Glowing deep purple	.10
$\overline{25}$	Ruby. Rich velvety ruby red	.10
26	Snowflake. Pure white, yellow tube	.10
27	The Rose. Rose pink	.10
28	Wallflower. Brownish orange, copper red	.10
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
29	LAKEWOOD PRIZE MIXTURE. To all	
	the above, we add some of the spotted	
	and variegated sorts making a wonderful	10
	show. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $50c$.10
	AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) (Akeley.)	

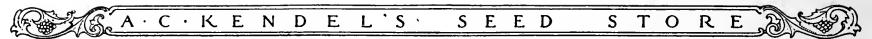
AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.)

Plants ready early in May.

No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine. Seed may be planted in the open ground early in spring, and will bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will come up early in spring to make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer.

Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a too stiff and formal planting, for no other plant is more generous of its blooms, or is more effectively adapted for cut flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

30	Caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine).	
	Violet-blue and white mixed	.10
31	Californica Long Spurred Hybrids.	
	Brightest colors	.10
32	Chrysantha. Golden yellow	.10
33	Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain The finest	
	development of the long spurred type and	
	a great variety of colors. The seed is	
	imported by us from England and does	
	exceedingly well here	.25
34	Glandulosa Major. This type is without	
	spurs and produces very large single	
	flowers, black-violet with white corolla.	
	A rare flower in our gardens	.25
35	Hybrid Double Mixed. Choice colors	.10
	ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. (African Daisy.)	
36	A splendid annual with large daisy-like	
	flowers of a pure white, the reverse of	
	the petals being a pale lilac. Easily	
	grown in the sun. Valuable for cutting	
	from July until frost	.10



ASTERS

(Schoenkranz, Aster.)

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, in the most perfect and beautiful form during the late summer and early fall. They bear a striking resemblance to Chrysanthemums and are fully as useful for cut flowers.

If Asters are grown in the same spot a few times, they are apt to be attacked by a disease that turns them yellow before they flower. They should be grown in a different bed each year and if the seed is treated first with Semesan, this trouble will be reduced. Sometimes ants carry Aphides to the roots and cause the plants to turn yellow and die. More large flowers will be produced if the center bud on the main stalk is pinched out as soon as noticed.

The recent development of Asters in California has placed them in a class with the finest and most

satisfactory flowers we can have in our gardens.

 38 Pure White
 ...
 .15
 39 Light Blue
 ...
 .1

 40 Peach Blossom
 ...
 .15
 41 Dark Purple
 ...
 .1

 42 Deep Rose
 ...
 .15
 43 Finest Mixed
 ...
 ...

 Single Gients of Colifornia
 While single asters were the original form this new improved strain

Single Giants of California. While single asters were the original form, this new, improved strain produces so much larger flowers that the similarity is not recognized. Flowers get three or four inches across with stems eighteen inches long. Very decorative.

 44 Pure White
 .15

 46 Rose Pink
 .15

 48 Finest Mixed
 .15

 45 Light Blue
 .15

 47 Lilac
 .15

Late Beauty. This is an improved Vick's Branching type, very double and very large flowers; plants 2 to 3 feet high with stems 18 inches long. This is the latest to bloom, beginning in September and continuing until frost.

Vick's Branching. From the time of its introduction this aster has been popular with both florists and amateurs on account of robust growth, long strong stems and abundance of flowers which are very double and compact form. Late blooming.

56	Pure White	.10		
58	Crimson	.10	59 Light Lavender)
60	Rose Pink	.10	61 Purple	0
62	Shell Pink (Mary Semple)	.10	63 Finest Mixed. Trade pkt. 25c, ¼ oz. 50c10)

Early Royal. This is an early, dwarf, branching aster, growing two feet high, with strong stems 12 to 15 inches long bearing medium sized flowers not compact and still not of the ragged type. Has proven very satisfactory here.

PKT.

64	Pure	White	.10	
66	Deep	Rose	.10	
68	Shell	Pink	.10	
65	Dark	Lavender	.10	
		Purple	10	

Auricula. See Primula.

Baby's Breath. See Gypsophila.

Bachelor's Button. See Centaurea.

NO.

BALLOON VINE. (Herzamen.)

(Cardiospermum Halicacabum.)

BALSAM. (Balsaminen.) (Lady Slipper.)
One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated, double, camelia-like flowers. Succeed in a rich soil. Annuals; 2 ft.

BALSAM PEAR. (Balsambierne.)

Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. Annual; 10ft.

BAPTISIA. (False Indigo.)

These plants rank with the Geraniums and Coleus as bedding plants, surpassing both for the sun and shade. Everblooming.

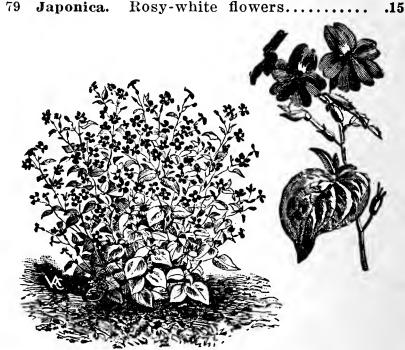
Bellis Perennis. See Double Giant Daisy.

BOCCONIA. (Plume Poppy.)

Hardy perennial with silvery foliage and long loose spikes of flowers.

NO.

PKT.



BROWWALLIA. (Browallia.)
A favorite bedding plant, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back.

A.C.KENDEL'S SEED STORE

CALCEOLARIA. (Pantoffelblume.)

Plants of a highly decorative character; very desirable for house or conservatory culture; remarkable for their size, color and markings. Sow the seeds in August or September for early flowering, in a light, rich compost. Tender perennial. NO.

PKT.

CALENDULA. (Pot Marigold.) (Ringelblume.)

One of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall, continuing in bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Valuable also for pot culture; blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 ft.

W1:	nter and early spring; 1 It.	
83	Ball's Orange. Double large-flowered	.10
84	Ball's Dark Golden Yellow. Large flow-	
	ered	.10
85	Prince of Orange. Double yellow, each	
	petal striped orange	.10
86	Sulphur Queen. Double large flowered	
	lemon	.10
87	Superb Mixed. ¼ oz. 15c	.10
	-	



CAMPANULA. (Bellflowers.)

Beautiful, well-known flowers, characterized by their richness of color, and profusion of bloom. Of a great variety of form, some being tall and imposing, while others are dwarf and compact. Indispensable for the border, edging, rockwork, etc. The taller growing sorts should be staked to prevent injury from high winds. They like good, rich soil, and last much longer if set in half shade.

CANTERBURY BELL. (Glockenblume.)

Canterbury Bells. The old-fashioned sort with large, beautiful bell-shaped blooms. Single. Biennials; 2½ ft.

88	Purple	.10	89	Lilac	.10
	Rose				
92	Mixed, All Color	s.	½ oz.	25c	.10

Cup and Saucer. Very handsome and much prized. The extra large calyx is of the same color as the flower and appears as a saucer under a cup. Biennials. 21/4 ft.

u	ap. Diemitais.	- /2 -			
93	Purple	.10	94	Rose	.10
95	White	.10	96		
				1/6 OZ. 50c	.10

Plants ready in May.

Grandiflora. (Chinese Bellflower.) A fine, hardy perennial with buds that expand to look like miniature balloons, opening to a five-pointed starlike flower. Blooms for about eight weeks from the middle of July. One of our best hardy perennials. 2 ft.

ша	1S. 4	LL.				
98	Blue	• • • • • • • •	.10	99	White	 .10

NO. 100	Mariesii. A rare dwarf form, 6 inches	KT.
	high; beautiful dark blue large flowers and suitable for rock gardens	.20
101	Persicifolia. (Peach Bells.) A handsome	
	perennial with large, drooping bell-shaped flowers. Mixed blue and white. 3 ft.	.10
CAN		
102	ARY-BIRD VINE. (Tropaeolum Canarien A beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms	,
	bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. 4 oz. 40c	.10
	CANDYTUFT. (Iberis.) (Schleifenblume.)	
T	he annual Candytufts are universally kno- cultivated, and considered indispensable	wn
cutt	ing. All the varieties look best in beds	\mathbf{or}
earl	ses. Seed sown in autumn produce flow y in spring; when sown in April, flowers	in
terv	e; successive sowings should be made at als. Hardy and easy to grow. Single pla splanted look well and bloom profusely. 1	nts
tran Ligl	splanted look well and bloom profusely. I	. It.
103 •	Improved Empress. Giant white. ¼ oz. 25c	.10
$\begin{array}{c} 104 \\ 105 \end{array}$	Little Prince. Dwarf white. ¼ oz. 25c Flesh Pink10 105½ Crimson	.10 .10
$\begin{array}{c} 106 \\ 107 \end{array}$	Rose Cardinal .10 $106\frac{1}{2}$ Light Violet	.10
	75c Gibraltarica. Lilac; perennial	.10 .15
1083	Sempervirens. White perennial	.15
	Canterbury Bell See Campanula. Castor Oil Bean. See Ricinus.	•
	CARDINAL CLIMBER.	
109	A most beautiful and brilliant annual climber. A strong and rapid grower, at-	
	taining a height of 30 ft. in a season. Blooms from mid-summer until frost. It	
	delights in a warm, sunny situation with good soil. Germination may be made	
	more certain by filing a small notch in each seed before planting. Start the seed	
	indoors in March and transplant, or sow	
	in the open ground when the soil is warm in May. Very popular	.10
T 1	CARNATION PINK. (Nelke.) he most magnificent of all the Dianthus f	am-
frag	Flowers large, beautiful and delightforant. Sown in the spring, they bloom	the
seco win	and season. The plants are hardy the f ter; afterward they need protection. Per	irst :en-
nial: 110		
-10	early will flower the first season; emi-	
	nently satisfactory in the garden both in quantity and color of the flowers.	.10
$\begin{array}{c} 111 \\ 112 \end{array}$	1/8 oz. 50c	.10 .15
113	Fancy Picotee Carnation. Prize stock; from stage-flowers; finest double mixture of Picotees, Carnations, Bizarres,	.10
	ture of Picotees, Carnations, Bizarres,	.25
114	Flakes, Fancies and Selfs; 2 ft Chabaud's Everblooming Mixed. Symmetrical, branching habit. This strain	•20
	is raised by a famous specialist in France. Blooms 5 months after sowing	
	and continues indefinitely. 2 ft. Extra double mixed	.25
		.20
Fı	CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.) ree blooming annuals of graceful habit	and
beca	thy of space in every garden. Very populuse of their ease of culture and large should be supplied to the control of the contro	mar Owy
and	bs or feathery spikes. Should be sown eatransplanted in June in light, rich some may be lifted in the fall and potted	oil.
hous	se decoration, where they remain in blo	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{1or} \\ \text{0om} \end{array} $
for 115	a long period. Japan Crimson. Huge combs, much cut	
116	and beruffled; 3 ft	.10 .10
117 118	Glasgow Prize. Extra fine. Dark leaves	.10
119	and bright crimson combs; 1 ft Dwarf Mixed. Shades of red, pink, and	.10
120	yellow. Very fine. Large combs; 1 ft Ostrich Plume Mixed. (Thompson's Mag-	.10
	nifica.) Beautiful plumes of all colors from clear yellow to the darkest red;	
	2 ft	.10



Bachelor's Buttons.

CENTAUREA. (Flockenblume.)

These include such popular annuals as Bachelor's Buttons and Sweet Sultans which are favorites everywhere, they being easy to grow, profuse bloomers from mid-summer to late fall, and requiring but little care. Silver-leaved sorts are also included which are used as borders to beds and for porch-boxes. Annuals.

NO.	. P:	KT.
122	Cyanus. (Cornflower.) .Beautiful gen-	
	tian-blue	.10
123	Cyanus Single Mixed. ¼ oz. 25c	.10
124	Cyanus Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $35c$.10
125	King of Blue Bottles. Large blue, red	
	center. Dwarf and compact. Very strik-	
	ing. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $50c$.15
126	Montana. (Hardy Cornflower.) Blue	.10
	Dusty Millers.	
127	Candidissima. Silvery white foliage;	
	broad and deeply cut. Half-hardy; 1 ft.	
	⅓ oz. 75c	.15
128		
	silvery foliage. ¼ oz. 50c	.15
	See also Sweet Sultans.	
	Chinese or Indian Pink. See Dianthus.	



Painted Daisy

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (Wucherblume Goldblume.)

Showy and effective garden favorites. The annual varieties are in great demand, and extensively grown for cut flowers, making a fine pot plant for winter, and excellent for beds or borders through the summer. Succeed best in loam and rotted manure, equal parts.

Seeds may be sown in hotbeds during March or outdoors during May. Pinching back in early growth makes bushy and shapely plants. Average height $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

6		
129	Chinese Large Flowered Double Mixed.	
	Well-known variety for not and green-	
	nouse culture; half-hardy perennial	.25
130	Japonicum Double Mixed. Magnificent	
	perennials; white and yellow	.25

NO. 131 Double Mixed Coronarium. Annual 10	
132 Single Mixed Carinatum. (Painted Daisies.) Annual	
Plants of hardy garden varieties ready in May and June.	
CINERARIA. (Aschenpflanze.) A favorite greenhouse plant with a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the	
winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in July and August; when large enough, put in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and	
in December repot in a stronger soil. 133 Hybrida Grandiflora. This strain saved only from extra large-flowering prize	
varieties; 1½ ft	
strain; 8 in	
Singular showy plants, attractive for a background to other flowers; growing 3 ft. high and	
usually called: 135 Giant Spider Plant. Pink	
CLARKIA.	
This, the Rocky Mountain Garland Flower, can easily be grown in the garden where its dainty sprays of double flowers in delicate shades of	
many colors, make a fine display. They also make a splendid cut-flower, most of the buds opening in course of time. Annual.	
136 Double Pure White	
138 Double Brilliant Carmine .10 139 Double Coppery Red .10 140 Double Violet .10 141 Double Finest Mixed 14 og 60c 10	

	Double Pure White	
	Double Apple Blossom Pink	
138	Double Brilliant Carmine	.10
139	Double Coppery Red	.10
	Double Violet	
	Double Finest Mixed. ¼ oz. 60c	
	/ -	

(Cobaee.) (Cathedral Bells.) COBAEA. Scandens. A magnificent rapid-growing vine, with beautiful foliage, and large white or purple, bell-shaped flowers; seed should be planted edgewise, and covered lightly; best sown indoors in March. 1/4 oz. 50c.

Plants ready in May.

Cock's Comb. See Celosia.

COLEUS. A great variety of brilliant colors can be had in plants grown from our seed. Extensively used for bedding, they making a fine show in any sunny spot. Best when sown indoors in March or April.

143 Finest Mixed. A very choice mixture. Trade pkt. \$1.00.....

Plants ready in June.

Convolvulus Major. See Aquilegia.
Convolvulus Major. See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS. (Calliopsis.) (Gottesaugen.)

Showy and beautiful free-flowering plants of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 inches to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be length-

110 11	ers cut on the nowering season can be leng	ULL
ened	until late autumn.	
NO.		\mathbf{XT} .
144	Fine Mixed Tall. All colors. 1/4 oz. 25c.	
	Annual	.10
145		•-•
-10	den yellow. Very fine for cutting. 1 ft.	
	Annual	.10
146		•10
140	low with a circle of crimson-brown	
		10
1.47	about the center. 1½ ft. Annual	.10
147	Purpurea. Elegant dark-brown. 1½ ft.	• •
- 40	Annual	.10
148	Tinctoria. Golden-yellow and brown.	
	1½ ft. Annual	.10
149	Lanceolata Grandiflora. This is one of	
	the finest of hardy plants with large,	
	showy, bright yellow flowers produced	
	in the greatest abundance from June till	
	frost. As a cut flower they stand near	
	the head among hardy plants, having	
	long stems and lasting in good condi-	
	tion a week or more. Easily grown	
	from seed, flowering the first year if	
	sown early. ½ oz. 20c	.10
	80 W H Carry. 78 02. 20 C	.10

COSMOS.

Plants ready end of April.

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut flowers for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. Should be sown in spring in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant not less than 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

150	Early Flowering Mixed. Will bloom end of July if started early indoors. 4 oz.	
	30c	.10
15 1	Early Crested Mixed. Semi-double flow-	
	ers, like Anemones; most beautiful new	
	type. ½ oz. \$1.00	.15
152	Late Mammoth Crimson. Brilliant color	.10
153	Lady Lennox. Mammoth pink	.10
154	White Lady Lennox. Mammoth flowered	.10
155	Late Crested Mixed. Anemone flowered.	
	¼ oz. 75c	.15
156	Superb Mixed. Our own mixture of all	
	the late sorts	.10

 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; ounce \$1.25. Plants ready in June.



CYCLAMEN. (Erdscheibe, Alpenveilchen.)

One of the most popular plants for winter and ring blooming. The foliage is beautifully spring blooming. marked, and the flowers are extremely handsome. Sow the seed in a compost of well-rotted man-ure, leaf-mold and coarse sand, thoroughly mixed, and they will make flowering bulbs in one year, if well grown. They require gentle heat and even temperature. 157Extra Mixed Persicum. Prize stock; su-

perb strain of very large and rich-colored flowers

CYPRESS-VINE. (Ipomea.) (Quamoclit.)
A popular climbing plant with delicate, fernlike foliage, and beautiful, star-like flowers. Soak

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.



DAHLIA. (Dahlie.)

This favorite fall flower to succeed well should have a strong, deep and rich soil. The roots should be stored during the winter in a dry, warm cellar, and covered with sand. If the seed

ble flowers Extra Fine Double Mixed. Saved from .10 son from seed..... .10

Dahlia roots ready in April.

DOUBLE GIANT DAISY. (Bellis Perennis.) (Tausendschoen.)

These English daisies are well-known perennials admirably adapted for borders, beds or for pot-culture. They grow best in a shady and rather cool situation, in loamy soil richly manured.

165 166 Giant Mixed. A vast improvement over 168

the common strains of English Daisies, the flowers often being as large as a silver dollar. Trade pkt. \$1.00..... .15

Plants, one dozen in a basket, ready in May.

SHASTA DAISY. (Chrysanthemum Maximum.) 169 A splendid hardy perennial of Mr. Burbank's introduction with flowers of the largest size. In form like the common field daisy yet vastly superior. Pure white, long strong stems and very free blooming. Excellent as a cut-flower. Trade pkt. 50c.....

Clumps ready in April.



.10

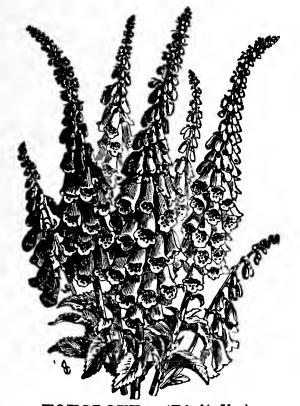
DIMORPHOTHECA. (African Golden Daisy.) NO. PKT.	DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.) A beautiful quick-growing climber, with pur-
170 Aurantiaca Hybrida. Beautiful new hybrids, varying in color from the pur-	ple and white flowers blooming in clusters resembling the blossoms of hyacinths. Will thrive
est white through the various shades of	in a hot situation; annual; 15 ft.
yellow and orange to rich salmon shades, many being zoned with several of these	NO. 187 Soudan. Purple. ¼ oz. 15c, oz. 40c10 188 Japanese. White. ¼ oz. 15c, oz. 40c10
colors around the black disc	188 Japanese. White. ¼ oz. 15c, oz. 40c10 Dusty Miller. See Centaurea.
DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur.)	ERYSIMUM. (Fairy Wallflower.)
In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other	An annual bearing heads of flowers somewhat like Candytuft continuously until frost.
plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers are strongly effective in beds or masses,	189 Perofskianum. Orange yellow
in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Some of the species flower both	ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (California Poppy.) Attractive annuals with light green feathery
early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems.	foliage, growing a foot high and bearing poppy-shaped, flowers until frost.
All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable	190 Aurantiaca. Rich orange yellow. ¼ oz.
to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure, their blooms	25c
are the finest. Setting them $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.	center
Perennial Varieties.	erect type in a great color range such as pink, purple, scarlet, etc. ½ oz. 25c10
For annual sorts, see Larkspur.	EUPHORBIA. (Snow on the Mountain.)
171 Belladonna. (Everblooming Hardy Lark- spur.) This is the freest and most con-	(Wolfsmilch.) A showy border plant, foliage veined and marg-
tinuous blooming Hardy Larkspur. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not	ined with white. Grows well in common garden loam.
equalled for delicacy and beauty. A really exquisite Larkspur. 1 ft20	193 Variegata. Very ornamental. Annual;
172 Bellamosa. Like the preceding but dark	1½ ft. ¼ oz. 30c
blue	
and neat variety, growing about 18 inches high, with fine feathery foliage,	
and producing freely spikes of large blossoms. Mixed blue and white. 1/4 oz.	
25c	
various shades with black centres; grows	
175 Formosum. Beautiful spikes of rich blue	
flowers, with a white centre; 3 ft. ½ oz.	
176 Hollyhock Strain. Mixture of light shades; double flowers; long spikes;	
sturdy stalks; new	
vigorous plants with fine long spikes and flowers in many shades of blue.	
Trade pkt. 60c	
ering in the richest shades of blue20	
Plants ready in May. DIANTHUS. (Chinese Pink.) (Nelke.)	
The following all bloom the first year, and are	
highly valued for the beauty of their flowers, which present a rich variety of colors. The dif-	
ferent varieties are hardy, and usually live over winter, blooming more profusely the second year	
especially if sown in August when they start blooming the following May. 1 ft.	FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis.)
179 Alwoodii. A new strain of pinks in	(Vergiss-mein-nicht.)
mixed colors, mostly double; hardy25 180 Double Brilliant Red. An elegant shade	Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially ef-
for adding a splash of color to the garden. Very fine	fective when grown in masses. Are hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed
181 Chinese Double Extra Fine. A splendid mixture suitable for beds and bor-	may be sown any time from spring till mid-sum- mer. Dissitiflora comes into bloom in April, and
ders. Very brightest colors. Trade pkt. 25c	is largely used for bedding or borders in con- nection with spring-flowering bulbs, Pansies, etc.
182 Double Japan Fringed. Large flowers	The Palustris sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall. Succeed best in moist situa-
varying from the richest crimson to the most delicate shade of pink	tions.
183 Plumarius Double. (Double Hardy Garden Pinks.) The finest shades for sum-	194 Palustris. Large-flowering. (True Forget-me-not.) Beautiful blue; Perennial,
mer-blooming borders. Does well in sun or shade	but blooms first year. ½ ft. ½ oz. 50c
Plants in May.	blooming all summer
DICTAMNUS. (Gas Plant or Burning Bush.) An interesting perennial bush growing two	white and rose; dwarf
feet high and bearing numerous flowers early in	largest blue flowers; dwarf
the season that emit a pleasing fragrance. 184 Fraxinella. Deep pink	FOUR O'CLOCK. (Mirabilis.) (Wunderblume.)
185 Alba. Pure white	A well-known, old-fashioned, garden favorite with beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. They
DIDISCUS. (Blue Lace Flower.) A pretty annual growing two feet high and	will grow anywhere in the sun, require no spe-
bearing long stems crowned with a head of lav-	cial care and are especially useful as a temporary hedge. In rich loam, plants will spread three
ender flowers very similar to the common Queen Anne's Lace which is white. Excellent cut flower.	feet. Blooms first year. 198 Hybrid Fine Mixed. A splendid mix-
186 Coeruleus. Blue lavender. Trade pkt. 60c	ture of all colors in great variety. ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c

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FOXGLOVE. (Digitalis.)
(Fingerhut.)

Tall stately spikes with large, tube-like flowers prettily spotted. Handsome and ornamental plants for the border, preferring a rich loam and partial shade. Biennials. 3 ft.

	(Gloxinioides.)	
NO.		PKT.
199	Pure White	10
200	Rose Pink	
201	Purple	10
202	Mixed	10
	Plants ready first of May.	

GAILLARDIA. (Gaillardie.) (Blanket Flower.)

Low growing hardy perennial sending up many stalks bearing fine double flowers that keep well when cut. Picking them greatly prolongs the blooming period.

207 Lady Stratheden. Fine double yellow... .25

208 Mrs. Bradshaw. Large double crimson

scarlet



Gloxinia

GLOXINIA.	
Exquisite plants for the house and conservatory.	
Handsome bell-shaped flowers of the richest	
colors.	
NO. PKT.	
210 Choice Hybrid Mixed. Saved from a splendid collection of French varieties.	
splendid collection of French varieties.	
Very fine	
Also Bulbs in April and May.	
Gilliflower. See Stocks.	
CODEMEA (C. 1.11.)	
GODETIA. (Godetie.)	
An attractive hardy annual, deserving more ex-	
tensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely	
and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in many	
rich and varied colors. They do best in a rather	
pcor soil. 1 foot.	
211 Tall Finest Mixed. All colors	
GOMPHRENA. (Globe Amaranth.)	
(Kugelamaranth.)	
Well-known everlastings, with showy flowers	
resembling clover heads; extensively used in win-	
ter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and	
transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside.	
Annuals.	
212 Globosa Mixed. 2 ft	
order and the state of the stat	
GOURDS. (Kuerbris.)	
Where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly gourds are very useful. Most will grow	
quickly gourds are very useful. Most will grow	
20 to 30 feet in a season. The fruit is curiously-	
snaped and ornamental. Especially adapted for	
pergolas, trellises, and fences.	
213 Hercules Club. Club-shaped	
214 African Pipe. (Calabash.) Smoker's de-	
light10	
215 Dish Rag	
216 Bottle-Shaped. Very desirable10	
217 Dipper	
218 Large Varieties, Mixed. oz. 30c	
219 Egg-Shaped. Resembling an egg	
220 Mock Orange. Shape and color of an	
orange	
orange	
yellow	
222 Small Varieties, Mixed. oz. 30c	
GYPSOPHILA. (Gypskraut.)	
(200 2	
(Baby's Breath.)	
(Baby's Breath.) Graceful, free-flowing plants. Flowers small.	
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Hibiscus. See Mallow.



HOLLYHOCK. (Stock-rose.)

This is one of our handsome ornamental bien-This is one of our handsome ornamental blennials, bearing spikes of flowers, about 5 ft. high, of almost every color. A clump in any garden gives an effect not obtainable with any other plant. Without an equal for planting among shrubbery or as a background. Seed sown in June or earlier will flower the following season. They require dry, deep soil, enriched with plenty of manure.

NO.	Pr	YT.
	Best Double Varieties	
238	Cherry-red10 239 Maroon	.10
240	Flesh-pink10 241 Rose-pink	.10
242	Sulphur- 243 Pure White	.10
	yellow10	
244	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of	
	the choicest kinds, all colors. A beau-	
	tiful assortment. ½ oz. 25c	.10
245	Allegheny. Semi-double, fringed; mixed	
	colors; quite unlike the preceding and	
	very showy	.10

Plants early in May. Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.

HONESTY. (Lunaria.)

Hardy biennial thriving almost anywhere in the sun or shade. The purple, crimson or white flowers are followed by flat transparent seed pods that are much used for winter bouquets.

HUNNEMANNIA.
(Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy.)
An annual with large, golden yellow, poppy-like flowers from mid-summer until frost. The plants are bushy, two feet high with feathery leaves light green in color. Excellent cut-flower.

ICE-PLANT. (Eispflanze.) 248 A pretty little trailing plant; the leaves and stalks being covered with small, watery globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. A valuable plant for dry, sunny locations on banks, rockwork, borders and hangingbaskets. Annual

Ipomoea. See Morning Glory.

JAPANESE HOP VINE. (Humulus Japonicus.) (Hopfen.)

with fine foliage, which is very dense and quite free from insect enemies, and which endures the heat remarkably Grows 25 ft. high and self sows if the ground is not disturbed. Annual.

Green Leaved. Large, dark foliage; 1/8 .10 with variegated foliage. Makes a handsome vine; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c..... .10

Joseph's Coat. See Amaranthus. Kenilworth Ivy. See Linaria.

KOCHIA. (Summer Cypress.) (Burning Bush.)
An annual ornamental plant that closely resembles a small cypress tree. It grows as much as 3 ft. high and in the fall changes from green to a flaming red. It makes an exceedingly attrac-tive plant for a temporary hedge or a border for ε bed of tall growing plants. The plant will bear

trimming like hedge plants and is easily grow from seed and readily transplanted.	v n
NO. PK	T.
251 Trichophylla. True Summer Cypress; ½ oz. 15c	.10
KUDZU VINE. (Jack-and-the-Beanstalk.)	
252 A rapid growing vine of great merit. Leaves light green and heart-shaped. Attains a growth of 25 ft. the first season if started in a hothouse early. Per-	.10



LARKSPUR. (Delphinium.) (Rittersporn.) Annual Sorts.

For perennial varieties, see Delphinium.

This is one of our best garden flowers. Seeds sown in the open ground before the close of April will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July, and give a continuous succession of flowers from then until frost. They make handsome beds and their free, graceful habit and bright colors are very effective when interspersed in the old-fashioned flower or shrubbery border. Good, rich soil dug deep and a sunny location suit them best.

Double Branching or Stock-Flowered. The finest double flowers and colors. 21/2 ft.

CDU	acable meneral	Ta Colorb.	- /2 - 00	
253	Pink	.10 254	Lilac	.10
255	Carmine	.10 256	Light Blue	:10
257	White	.10 258	Dark Blue	.10
259	Superb Mixed.	All colors	1/4 OZ. 40C	.10

LATHYRUS. (Perennial Sweet Peas.)

Excellent creeping vine for covering rocks, fences, etc., or tied to 3-foot stakes. Make fine cut-flowers.

White Pearl. .15 261 Pink Beauty. Crimson15 263 Fine Mixed .. .15

LAVATERA. (Annual Mallow.)

Trimestris Mixed. A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 ft. high and covered during the entire summer with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers; in a border or bed the effect is very bright. Sow in May where they are to Lavender. See Herbs.

LIATRIS. (Blazing Star or Gay Feather.)

Strikingly conspicuous hardy perennial growing 5 ft. tall and bearing a long spike of rosypurple flowers in mid-summer.

LINARIA. (Kenilworth Ivy.) (Cymbelkraut.)

This is perhaps better known under the name of Coliseum or Kenilworth Ivy. It is a very handsome trailing plant, suitable for hangingbaskets and window boxes.

266 Cymbalaria. Lavender and purple..... .10



Exceedingly pretty, profusely-blooming plants, of easy culture; valuable for beds, borders, baskets, etc. Tender perennials, flowering first season from seed.

NO.

PKT.

Love in a Mist. See Nigella. Lovegrove. See Nemophila.

LUPINE. (Wolfsbohne.)
Easily grown plants producing long spikes of different colored pea-shaped flowers. Valuable for beds and cut-flowers.

Annual Sorts.

269 Rose10 270 Sky Blue . . .10
271 White . . .10 272 Mixed . . .10

Perennial Sorts.

273 Rose . . .10 274 Sky Blue . . .10
275 White . . .10 276 Mixed . . .10

Marguerite. See Carnation.

Matricaria. See Feverfew.

Martynia. See under Herbs.

Roots ready in May.

MAURANDIA.

MARIGOLD. (Tagetes.) (Sammetblume.)
In the autumn these old garden favorites are in their prime with a wealth of bright colors. Easy of culture and suited to bedding in light soil in full exposure to the sun. The rich yellows in combination with the blue Larkspurs and Cornflowers are very striking.



French Marigold

French Sorts.

These are smaller in size of flower but none the less handsome and striking. Includes both striped and single kinds. Fine for edgings.

NO.	P	KT.
284	Golden Heart. Very large flowering.	
	Golden yellow, brown margin	.10
285	French Tall Double Mixed. ½ oz. 15c	.10
2 86	Single Legion of Houor. Dwarf, golden	
	yellow with a crimson spot on each	
	petal	
2 87	French Double Dwarf Mixed. 1/8 oz. 15c.	.10

MIGNONETTE. (Reseda.)

A well-known favorite for pot or garden culture, with very fragrant spikes of flowers. If well thinned out they produce stronger plants and larger spikes of flowers. Grown in light, sandy soil, its fragrance is much stronger than when grown in a rich soil. Cannot be transplanted. Annual.

288	Large Sweet-scented. The best for gar-	
	den. ¼ oz. 20c, 1 oz. 60c	.10
289	Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal growth,	
	bearing numerous flower stalks; highly	
	colored and very fragrant. ¼ oz. 25c	.10
290	Goliath. Of strong, yet compact habit,	
	with rich green foliage; the giant trusses	
	of flowers being borne on erect, strong,	
	stiff stalks and surpassing all others	
	in brilliancy of color; especially suited	
	for house culture. ¼ oz. 50c	.10
	Tot house culture. 74 oz. ovc	
291	Pyramidal Salmon Queen. 1/4 oz. 40c	.10

MIMOSA. (Sensitive Plant.) (Sinnpflanze.)

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Good garden loam. Annual.

MIMULUS.

> Mirabilis. See Four O'Clocks. Momordica. See Balsam Pear.

.15

MONARDA. (Bergamot.)

A perennial aromatic herb, growing two feet high and bearing tufted heads of red or deep rose colored flowers. An old-fashioned favorite.

MORNING GLORY. (Trichterwinde.) (Convolvulus Ipomoea.)

Extensive genus of twining plants; remarkable

MOON FLOWER.

At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 in. in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. The most rapid grower of any annual in a sunny location.

Plants ready end of May.

Mourning Bride. See Scabiosa.

Musk Plant. See Mimulus.

Myosotis. See Forget-Me-Not.

NASTURTIUMS.

For picking for the house, few flowers can compare with these easily grown annuals. Time was when no garden was without a few, either tall or dwarf, but the appearance of black aphis makes it necessary to have a sprayer and some Nicotine handy. The soil seems to get "sick" when they are grown too often in the same spot

and the resilts are disappointing. The more nasturtiums are picked the more flowers will come, altho if a few seeds are wanted to pickle and allowed to ripen, no particular harm would be done. The tall kinds are suitable for training up on posts or fences, the dwarf for a border. NO.

PKT.

NEMOPHILA. (Lovegrove.) (Triften oder Hainblume.)

Popular annuals growing about 18 in. high. Slender and pretty cosmos-like foliage. The double rosette-like flowers are nice in the garden as well as for cut-flowers. Sow outside in May. 301 Finest Mixed. Blue and white. 1 ft..... .10 302 Miss Jekyll. Large, corn-flower blue.....10

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) (Nachtkerze.)
Beautiful, free-flowering plants, very useful for beds and borders, flowering in long spikes. Common garden loam. Biennial.
303 Biennis. Beautiful clear canary-yellow. .10



PANSY

(Heartsease, Viola Tricolor.)
(Stiefmuetterchen.)

We endeavor to get absolutely the best strains of Pansies grown in France, England and Germany. A perusal of the list will show the choicest varieties, regardless of cost and if proper care is exercised in sowing, the germination will be found to be high. Seed sown in hotbeds or cold frames in February or March will flower better during the fall and winter, while that sown in August or September and wintered over will give better results in spring and summer. On account of the delicate nature of the fancy varieties, extreme care should be used to start the seeds, light, rich soil, made fine with a rake or sieve being important and a covering of newspaper or cheese-cloth until the seeds, which should be only slightly covered with soil, are up, is absolutely necessary to insure a good stand.

If more plants come up than are needed, when they have their fourth or fifth leaf transplant them 3 in. apart each way, taking them as they come, rather than picking out the strongest, as the delicate plants are apt to produce the finest flowers. Protection from the midday sun is necessary to have large

flowers, and keeping them picked will extend the flowering period. A mulching of Sheep Manure twice a month and a dusting of Tobacco Dust as often, will make them grow and keep the insects away.

The Giant flowering only are listed.

	Ziio ondia inchi on g	
NO.		\mathbf{T} .
304	Trimardeau Mixed. ¼ oz. 75c, oz. \$2.50	.20
305	Bugnot. Mixed; stained	.20
306	Parisian. Mixed; stained	.20
307	Masterpiece. Mixed, blotched and curled	.20
308	Cassier's Blotched. Mixed	.20
309	Madame Perret. Wine shades	.20
310	Pure White	.20
311	Imperial Blue. Blue	.20
312	Lord Beaconsfield Improved. Purple and	
	white	.20
313	Indigo Blue	.20
314		.20
315		.20
316		.20
317	-	.20
318	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of	
	all the above large-flowering sorts in-	
	cluding the very choicest Pansies grown.	
	It is unsurpassed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	
	\$1.75, oz. \$6.00	.20
	.	

NO.	Pl	XT.
319	FANCY SELECT. This mixture is our	
	own selection from the above list of all	
	the rarest, high-priced varieties and is	
	intended for the specialist. None of the	
	ordinary colors are included but only	
	the new, rare, unusual shades. 1/8 oz.	
	\$1.75, oz. \$6.00	.20
320	English Giants. A collection of the larg-	
	est and choicest grown in England. 1/8	
	oz. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$2.00, oz. \$7.00	.25
321	Tufted Pansies. (Viola Cornuta.) Until	
	recently, these have been little appreci-	
	ated in this country. In France and	
	England they are used extensively for	
	borders, where their masses of bright	
	flowers are charming	.20
322	Orchid Flowering. This distinct strain	
	includes all the unusual shades of col-	
	oring in Pansies; chamois, terra-cotta,	
	pink, lilac, rose and orange. Medium in	
	size, yet dainty and admired for their	
	charming markings	.20

Plants raised from our own stock seed, one dozen in a basket. Ready in May.

PASSION FLOWER.

Few effects are more charming than these blue Passion flowers covering a greenhouse wall with their rich green foliage and sky-blue blossoms.

NO.

PKT.

PENTSTEMON. (Fuenffaden, Bartfaden.)

Beautiful and attractive, hardy, herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Succeed in a light loam, and should have a dry situation, as they suffer more from wet than cold during the winter.

SINGLE PETUNIA. (Petunie.)

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a good soil and sunny position.

326 Giant Ruffled. Coppery red. An attrac-

	tive new shade	.25
327	Mixed Giant Ruffled. Flowers of un-	
	usual size and substance, ruffled and fringed in most beautiful colors; half dwarf. Trade pkt. \$1.00	.50
3 28	California Giants. Magnificent strain of immense flowers in many shades, all with veined throats	.50
329	Rosy Morn. A soft carmine pink with white throat; grows bushy, 8 inches high and makes an effective border	.10
330	Elk's Pride. Best strain of blackish purple with plain edge	.25

Single Fringed Type

331 Extra Choice Mixed Hybrid. Excells for

These are intended for hanging baskets and window boxes to hang over the sides. Large flowers in clear, rich, solid colors.

mass planting, in brilliancy and continuous flowering. ½ oz. 25c, oz. \$1.75.... .10

flowers in clear, rich, solid colors.	
332 Pride of Portland. Deep rose	.20
333 Scarlet Beauty	.20
334 White Beauty	.20
334½ Pink Beauty	.20



DOUBLE PETUNIA.

It is, perhaps, not generally understood by the buying public that seed of the double sorts are only obtained by artificially fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double. This makes the seed necessarily high priced. In spite of all possible care only a small percentage will produce double flowers, but the singles are of an unusually fine quality. The finest doubles are always grown from seed; when propagated from cuttings they degenerate.

The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double blooms. The same is true of the single sorts, the large strong seedlings usually being weedy, while the, at first, least promising ones produce the very finest flowers of the best colorings.

It is always best to sow Petunias indoors and transplant to the open in May.

NO. PKT.

335 Double Mixed Fringed. Extra fringed, blotched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain. ½ pkt. 25c... .50

Plants ready in May.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA. (Flammenblume.)

The Phloxes are the showiest and most easily raised of all Annuals. We know of nothing which produces such a continuous supply of the most attractive flowers in a most wonderful range of colors. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins and eyes of contrasting shades. Seed should be sown in the ground as soon as danger of frost is over and in a few weeks the beds are a blaze of glory. May be grown in beds or borders, boxes or vases and make splendid cutting material as the blooms last long in water. 1 ft.

PERENNIAL PHLOX. (P. Decussata.)
Hardy herbaceous perennial and quite distinct from the varieties of Phlox Drummondi offered above, which are annuals. For best results sow as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring or as soon as gathered in the autumn. The seed we send out has been saved from a choice collection and is supplied in mixture only.

A very fine collection of choicest varieties of plants ready in April.

Platycodon. See Campanula. Polyanthus. See Primula.

Roots ready in April.

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 in. or more apart if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at in-



Carnation Poppies

tervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite a while.

NO.

PKT.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July or August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

355 Iceland. Hardy, flowering the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fernlike foliage, 12 in. high, bearing their brilliant white, yellow and orange flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting

Plants ready in May.
California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia.

.10

PORTULACA. (Portulak.) (Irish Moss.)
Too much cannot be said in praise of this pop-

ular and handsome annual which produces a perfect carpet in a remarkably short time. Succeeds best in an exposed, sunny location and flourishes in dry and wary shellow soil. It is of a greening in dry and very shallow soil. It is of a creeping nature with moss-like foliage, which from early summer until frost is hidden by the brilliant roselike flowers that open wide in the morning and close in the evening. Because of its foliage it is frequently known as Irish Moss or Moss Rose. It is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed. It may safely be sown the latter part of April.

NO. SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the finest separate colors and unsurpassed for brilliancy and size. 1/8 oz. 20c, oz. \$1.0010 358 Coppery Rose 360 Bright Scarlet 362 Rose Striped. 359 361 363 Double Mixed. Saved from the best varieties and colors and producing a large percentage of double flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .15 \$1.00

> PRIMULA. (Primrose.) (Primel.) Greenhouse Kinds.

Pot Marigold. See Calendula.

The charming and beautiful Chinese and Obconica Primroses are indispensable for winter and spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are of the easiest culture in the greenhouse or light window of the living-room, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care. Press the seed in lightly to barely cover. develop the best flowers and most brilliant colors grow in a heavy soil and as near 60 degrees as possible.

Chinese Fringed Mixed. The finest, large-364 flowering sorts of all colors..... Obconica Grandiflora, Apple Blossom Pink. A beautiful soft pink of very large size25 Obconica Grandiflora Mixed. A choice .25 strain of the freest-flowering type......

PRIMULA. (Primrose.) Hardy Kinds.

Perennial Hybrid Large Flowering. Splendid mixed. Similar to the English Primrose, but with much larger flowers and innumerable color variations. They bloom with the crocuses and continue for 6 weeks. Splendid for rock gardens and edging. May be divided after they are through flowering...... .20Perennial Hybrid Golden Yellow. Separate color of the preceding type...... .25

Plants ready in April.

PYRETHRUM.

From a massive tuft of lace-like foliage numbers of straight, leafless stalks grow 18 in. high crowned with daisy-like flowers. Favorite perennials which bloom the first season from seed if started very early. Remove the flower-stalks after blooming for a second crop in the fall.

Roseum. Daisy-like in white, pink, rose and crimson shades, and yellow centers, One of the most graceful cutflowers.....

Plants ready in May. Reseda. See Mignonette.

RICINUS. (Castor Oil Bean.) (Wunderbaum.)

Tall growing and highly ornamental plants, with beautiful foliage and brilliant-colored fruit. If planted singly on lawns they produce a fine effect. Annual.

nr cont 1/ or 150 or 950

R	icinus of any sort, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.	
370	Major. Dark-green foliage; 10 ft	.10
371	Sanguineus. Blood-red stems and fruit,	
	green leaves; 7 ft	.10
372	Cambodgensis. Leaves maroon; stems	
	black; 5 ft.; very beautiful	.10
373	Gibsoni. Dark purple-red foliage; 5 ft	.10
374	Minor. Dwarf, with rose-colored fruit;	
	4 ft	.10
375	Zanzibariensis. Immense leaves of the	
	most handsome colors which present a	
	beautiful pyramid of foliage thickly set	
	from the bottom up; 10 to 12 ft	.10



Ricinus or Castor Oil Bean

RUDBECKIA. (Cone Flower.)

NO. PKT. 376 Newmani. One of the finest of autumnflowering perennials, bearing large flowers of bright orange-yellow petals, surrounding a large black cone; a showy



SALPIGLOSSIS. (Trompetenzunge.) (Painted Tongue.)

These showy half-hardy annuals bear beautiful funnel-shaped flowers having dark veins on a ground which varies from white to crimson, orange, yellow, etc., almost orchid-like in appearance. Closely allied to the Petunias, but grow erect, producing an abundance of bloom from late summer until frost. The seed is very fine and should be sown carefully and sparingly as the plants are not readily transplanted. They thrive in a light, rich, sandy loam and will respond to liberal treatment. 2 ft.

377	Scarlet on gold background
3 78	Violet. Self color
379	Purple on gold background
380	Dark Red. Self color
381	Light Blue on gold background
382	White and Yellow
383	Emperor Finest Mixed. All the above
	and as many more other shades. ½ oz.

LVIA. (Salbei.) Scarlet Sage. SALVIA.

By far the most brilliant bedding plant we can have. The seeds should be started in the hot-bed or house in February or March and the plants set out middle of May, 15 or 18 inches apart in soil as rich as it can be made. After that they require very little care. If the spikes are cut off as soon as they have bloomed the plants will continue to blossom until frost.

NO. 384 Improved America. Our finest strain of tall. Very early and continuous bloomer. ¼ oz. \$1.50.... Fireball. Bushy, compact growth; 2 ft. 385 .15 .10 oz. \$1.5020

Potted Plants ready in May.

SAPONARIA. (Soapwort.) (Bouncing Bet.)

388 Vaccaria. A pretty annual with masses of satiny pink flowers. Must be sown three or four times if flowers are wanted throughout the season.....

SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride.) (Scabiose.)

The erect 2½ ft. stems terminate in handsome flat, very double flowers with tubular petals from which yellow stamens protrude to resemble pins. The blooms are so abundant from July until frost and last so well when cut that this is one of the most popular garden flowers. Sow any time when danger of frost is over in good loam.

Annual Varieties. King of the Blacks. Fine deep purple.. 389 .10 390 White 10 391 Azure Fairy...
392 Fiery Scarlet. 10 393 Yellow
394 Yellow 10 395 Choice Mixed.
396 Shasta. New strain of giant flowering .10 .10 white, 3 inches in diameter. ½ oz. 75c.. Peach Blossom. Giant flowering pink, .15 2 inches in diameter, on fine long stems. ½ oz. 75c..... .15

Perennial Variety. Caucasica. (Blue Bonnet.) Lilac-blue; good cut-flower; 3 ft.....

Plants ready in April.

SCHIZANTHUS. (Spaltblume.)
(Poor Man's Orchid.)
This is one of the airiest and daintiest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The seeds germinate quickly and come into bloom in a few weeks from sowing. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The Schizenthus makes cate and charming bloom. The Schizanthus make admirable pot plants for the house in late winter For this purpose sow in and early spring.

autumn. Dr. Badger's Giant Hybrids. Tall growing type with very large flowers. All

Sensitive Plant. See Mimosa. Snapdragon. See Antirrhinum. Snow-on-the-Mountain. See Euphorbia. Spider Plant, Se

STATICE. (Sea Lavender.) A perennial producing masses of small flowers that may be dried and used for winter boquets.
400 Sinuata Mixed. White, yellow, blue and mauve mixed together.....

STOCKS. (Gilliflower.)

(Levkoyen.) The charming colors, delightful fragrance, and free blooming character of the stocks have made them favorite plants for both summer and winter cultivation. They are very effective for beds and borders, and their handsome flower spikes are invaluable for bouquets and floral decorations. The large-flowering Ten-week section is the earliest to bloom. For succession sow the Cut-and-Come-Again varieties, which bloom abundantly until frost. 1 ft.



Double Large Flowering Ten-Weeks. Dwarf German.

	DV	vail O	CITIE		
NO.				\mathbf{P}	KT.
401	Blood Red	.10	402	Light Blue	.10
403	Carmine Pink	.10	404	Dark Blue	.10
405	Deep Rose	.10	406	Canary Yellow	.10
407	Pure White	.10			
408	Finest Mixed.	½ oz.	75c,	½ oz. \$1.25	.10
	Early	Giant	Imp	erial.	
	Branchin	g habi	t; 2	to 2½ ft.	
409	Fiery Red	ૅ.1 5	410	Canary Yellow	.15
411	Flesh Pink	.15	412	Lavender	.15
413	Rose Pink	.15	414	Pure White	.15
415	Finest Mixed.	1/8 oz.	\$1.0	0, ¼ oz. \$1.75	.15
		den P			
				gain.)	
416	Brilliant Red.	.15	417	Creole Yellow	.15
418	Deep Rose	.15	419	May Queen,	
				Blue	.15
420				ite	.15
421	Finest Mixed.	1/8 oz.	\$1.0	0, ¼ oz. \$1.75	.15
				ee Kochia.	
	~ william c		~		



Miniature Sunflower

SUNFLOWER. (Helianthus.)

(Sonnenblume.) The larger varieties are useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders and for distant effects, while the smaller sorts may be planted with scarlet salvia, cannas and other tall bedding plants, also furnishing good cutting material. Hardy annuals.

422 Globe Flowered. Double globe or dahlia-

like flowers of a rich saffron yellow. 7 ft. .10 ¼ oz. 15c... Californian. Double dark yellow. 5 ft. 1/4 oz. 15c..... Double Dwarf. Large, handsome gold-.10

en-yellow flowers. 4 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c, oz.

.10

30cMiniature. (H. Cucumerifolius.) Identical in appearance with our common yellow Field Daisy. The dainty golden-

A·C·KENDEL'S SEED STORE

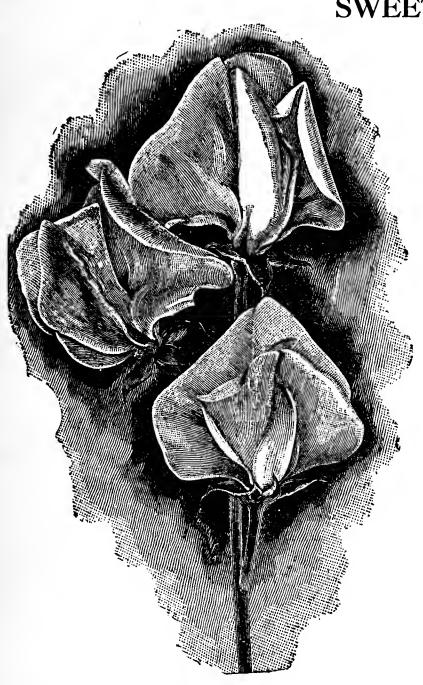
MO

NO.		KT.
	yellow flowers are borne in profusion	
•	on long stems, which with the foliage	
	make ideal subjects for vases and jar-	
	diniers in the house. Will grow in any	
	soil; 2 to 3 ft. ¼ oz. 25c	.10
426	Perkeo. A dwarf form of the preceding,	
	growing 12 inches high	.10

427	Purpureus. The new Red Sunflower. Does not come true but can be told by the red stem; green stemmed plants will have yellow flowers	.10
42 8	Single Russian. The tallest common sunflower. 1 oz. 15c	.10

DKT

SWEET PEAS



Sweet Peas

Price for all except those marked thus * are 10c per packet, 30c per ounce, ½ lb. for \$1.00. Those marked thus * are 15c per packet, \$1.00 per ounce.

Giant Flowering Late Spencers.

NO. PKT.

429 America. Red Flake, white ground.

430 Asta Ohn. Pinkish lavender.

431 Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.

432 Campfire. Bright scarlet.

433 Carmelita. Rose pink on white ground.

434 Crimson King. Rich deep crimson.

435 Constance Hinton. Giant pure white.

436 Daffodil. Deep crimson.

437 Defiance. Glowing orange-scarlet.

438 Del Monte. Salmon cerise pink.

439 Fiery Cross. Bright red orange-cerise.

450 Fortune. Rich dark blue.

451 Hawlmark Lavender. Clear light lavender.

452 Hawlmark Scarlet.

453 Heavenly Blue. Delphinium blue.

454 Hebe. Large bright pink.

455 Illuminator. Salmon orange, overlaid cerise.

456 Ivory Picture. Ivory cream.

Modern culture of Sweet Peas has produced so many beautiful colors and such large flowers that they are almost indispensable. That these fine new varieties are harder to grow, goes without saying, for with many people success seems to be the exception.

We made a canvass among our customers and have come to the conclusion that poor soil causes most of the failures and the unfavorable place they were sown and the wrong method of cultivation caused the rest.

Sweet Peas need rich soil—the richer the better—and it should be rich to a depth of at least one foot. Raw Bone Meal, a pound to three feet of row, is the best fertilizer, especially in heavy soil. Sheep manure comes next, and old cow manure and rotted horse manure follow, but fresh horse manure should never be used and in no case should any fertilizer come into direct contact with the seed, especially if the fertilizer is fresh.

In clay soil, three or four inches is a sufficient depth to sow the seed and in light soils six or eight inches will be better. Some people advise sowing the seed in a trench and filling in the soil as the plants grow, but this sometimes smothers the plants. Others advise covering the seeds to the proper depth at once and treading the soil down firmly. The latter method will take the seed longer to grow, so that early sowing is necessary if early flowers are wanted. By this method successive sowings may be made so that flowers may be had until frost.

Better results are obtained by having the vines away from walls and tight fences, as the plants seem to require air.

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too often, rank vines are obtained, but at the expense of flowers. It is therefore better to only pull the weeds and stir the soil but little. If the vines are allowed to go to seed they soon cease blooming.

A mulch of lawn trimmings or similar material laid about the plants keeps the soil moist and cool and also checks the growth of weeds.

If the seed is treated with Sweet Pea Bacteria there will be an increase in size of flower and a more extended blooming season.

Our grower in California has recommended the following list as being the best of the 150 kinds he grows.

NO. PKT.

457 Mary Pickford. Dainty cream pink, suffused salmon.

45% Mermaid. Rich true lavender.

459 Miss California. Orange salmon, cream pink.

460 Powerscourt. Fine lavender.

461 Royal Purple. Rich purple.

462 Royal Salute. Scarlet cerise.

463 Snowball. Dazzling white.

464 Tangerine. Orange.

465 Varrior. Giant maroon.

466 What Joy. Cream.

467 Youth. Large white, pink picotee.

468 Superb Mixed Giant Flowering Spencers. To the best mixture we are able to buy, we add some of each of the above list. Per pkt. 10c per ounce 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, pound \$2.50.

DWARF SWEET PEAS.

469 Cupids Mixed. These grow six inches high and make compact bushes, suitable for a border. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 40c.

Hardy Sweet Peas. See Lathyrus.

SWEET ROCKET. (Nachtviola.) (Hesperis Matronalis.)

Showy hardy perennials growing two or more feet high and bearing spikes of fragrant flowers that will continue in bloom for several weeks if not permitted to go to seed.

NO.	pormitted to 80 to seed.	РКТ.
	Purple. (Dame's Violet.)	
471	Pure White	10
414	Fine Mixed	10

SWEET SULTANS. (Centaurea Mosehata.) Undoubtedly the finest of all Centaureas for cut flower purposes. The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best, in this latitude, to sow very early in the spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather

come	es.	
473		
	did native variety, 3 ft. high, bearing	
	immense thistle-like blooms of a rosy-	
	lavender color. Very showy in the mixed	
	border and splendid for cutting. ¼ oz.	
	45c	.10
474		-
	showy, large, bright yellow flowers;	
	sweetly scented and a popular sort for	
	cutting, lasting well	.10
475	Imperial Mixed. Colors white and shades	
	of pink, lilac and purple; flowers large	
	and numerous. 1/4 oz. 45c	.10



SWEET WILLIAM. (Dianthus Barbatus.) (Bartnelke.)

Attractive, free-flowering hardy perennials usually classed as Dianthus with China Pinks, but are different from them in not blooming until the second year. In beds and borders they will produce a splendid effect in their rich, velvety flowers of many colors. They are of easy culture and profuse bloomers, appearing so early in the season that they fully repay for time and effort spent upon them. It is much better to raise new, vigorous young plants from seed every season

thar	to divide the old plants.
476	Pink Beauty. Striking salmon-pink
477	Scarlet Beauty. Bright scarlet
478	Dark Crimson. Rich dark shade
479	Giant Auricula-Eyed. Various colors with well-defined eyes
480	Finest Single Mixed. All colors. 1/4 oz. 50c
	Plants ready in May.
481	Double Mixed. A choice blend. 1/4 oz.

60c



THUNBERGIA. (Thumbergie.)
(Black-eyed Susan.)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets and vases. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors; 4 ft. NO.

Beautiful, free-flowering plants; suitable for pot-culture in house or conservatory. They also succeed well in a moist, shady border, during the summer months, and, for baskets and vases, are unsurpassed. Light, rich loam. Tender peren-

Fournieri. Azure blue, with three dark blue spots and bright yellow throat....

TRITOMA. (Red Hot Poker.) Hardy perennial producing long stalks of gorgeous flowers that become the most conspicuous things in the garden. From seed the roots produce flowers the second year. Unless protected from the severe winter weather, it is advisable to dig and store them as Dahlias are.

484 Stark's Perpetual. Many shades of yel-

loy, salmon and crimson.....

VALERIANA. (Valerian.) (Hardy Garden Heliotrope.)

Showy border plants with large heads of sweetly fragrant flowers of pinkish-white during June Officinalis. Strong heliotrope odor. 3 485

VERBENA. (Eisenkraut.)
This well-known and popular annual of a low procumbent habit is very desirable for massing in beds, for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets. Large clusters of brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from the early summer until frost. The shades run from snow-white to deep purple, including eyed-sorts and striped varieties. They lend themselves readily for bouquets. Sown in the open in May, the seed will produce flowering plants by August, but the season may well be prolonged by starting indoors and transplanting after danger of frost is over. Soak the seed before planting. A light turfy loam is best. The mammoth-flowering strain we offer has trusses and in-

dividual flowers of the largest size. 486 Blue Shades.. .10 487 Pink Shades. 489 Defiance, scarle White Striped Varieties, all colors..... Auricula-Flowered Hybrids, finest col-491 ors, large eyes... .10 SUPERB MAMMOTH MIXED. Our own 492 .10 An old favorite, with fragrant evergreen leaves, suitable for garden culture or for pot plants during the winter. The leaves are often dried and placed among linens

Plants ready in May.

VERONICA. (Speedwell.)
Hardy perennial with spikes of flowers in various colors, mostly shades of blue, in varying heights. 494 Spicata Very Fine Mixed. Blue, white and pink; 1½ ft.....



VINCA. (Sinngruen.) (Madagascar Periwinkle or Old Maid.)

Beautiful free-flowering plants, with handsome blossoms. Seed should be sown early inside and transplanted into the border in May or June, where they will give fine blooms through the summer and autumn. Light, rich soil. PKT.

495 Pure White.. .10 496 Rose Pink10 497 Mixed Varieties. Four sorts. ½ oz. 35c .10

Bedding Plants ready in May.

VIOLET. (Viola Odorata.)

Well-known hardy plants with single deep blue flowers of delightful fragrance. Used extensively for winter in the greenhouse. Good also in the rock garden.

Odorata Perpetual. Sweet scented, deep

Violas. See under Pansies.



WALLFLOWER. (Cheiranthuscheiri.) (Gelbveil oder Goldlack.)

These fragrant flowers should be better known. Their adaptability for outdoor growth and for pot-culture should win favor here as in Europe, where they are very popular. The oriental coloring of the blooms in their rich reds and yellows is very effective. Succeed best in light, rich soil in a moist atmosphere. Sow the seed early in a hot-bed and transplant. On the approach of cold weather pot and grow in the house to flower all winter. Tender perennial. 2 ft.

NO. 499 Extra Double Finest Mixed. 2 ft....... .15

XERANTHEMUM. (Everlasting.)

Handsome double everlasting flowers easily dried and used for winter bouquets. Annual.

Annuum Mixed. White, pink and pur-

ZINNIA

With seed supplies cut off from the usual sources during the late war, the world turned to California to fill the gap. The result brought us, among other things, the modern Zinnia. Not only have they been greatly increased in size of flower but also in color range until we now have more than a dozen. Not only that, but new forms have been developed so that the Zinnia now ranks as one of the two or three most popular and widely sown flowers grown. That all these improvements have been made without sacrificing vigor and sturdiness of the plants is gratifying because there is hardly another plant that will flower so well under adverse conditions. The separate colors enable our friends to work out almost any color scheme in the garden, an art in garden-making that adds greatly to the pleasure out almost any color scheme in the garden, an art in garden-making that adds greatly to the pleasure of the effort.

California Giant Double.

503	Scarlet15 504 White	.15
505	Crimson15 506 Canary Yellow	.15
507	Shrimp Pink15 508 Golden Yellow	.15
509	Salmon Rose15 510 Apricot	.15
511	Deep Rose15 512 Special Mixed	.15
	Any of above, ¼ oz. 60c.	
	Giant Dahlia Flowered Type.	
513	Exquisite. Light rose; deep rose center	.20
514	Golden State. Rich orange yellow	.20
515	Crimson Monarch. Largest and best red	.20
516	Meteor. Deep red	.20
517	Oriole. Orange and gold	.20
518	Dream. Deep lavender turning to purple	.20
519	Canary Bird. Delicate primrose	.20
520	Polar Bear. Pure white	.20
521	Gold Medal Mixture 1/2 oz 75c	.20

	Giant Mammoth Type.
522	Enchantress. Light rose
523	Lemon Queen
524	Orange King. Burnt orange
525	Rose Queen. Bright rose
526	Scarlet Gem
527	Finest Mixed. ½ oz. 50c
	Lilliput Type.
B) high	lossoms an inch in diameter; plants 8 inches
528	Finest Mixed. ½ oz. 15c
529	Red Riding Hood. Scarlet
	Picotee Type.
	omes in many colors, the petals of each color ed with a darker shade.
530	Finest Mixed

Local Agents

for



64 Page Catalog

Free

VINES

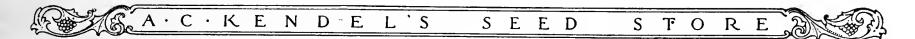
VII (ISS)	
Each	Doz.
Boston Ivy. (Ampelopsis Veitchii.) Perfectly hardy and able to cling to brick \$.75 or stone walls; strong 2-year roots. Ready in March. Each 50c. Pot Grown Boston Ivy, in leaf, ready in June	••••
Clematis Paniculata. (Japanese Clematis.) A perfectly hardy vine. Blossoms white, fragrant, and so abundant as to suggest a cloud. Out of two inch pots. Each 15c; 2 for 25c. 2 year Roots	• • • •
Dutchman's Pipe. (Aristolochia Sipho.) A hardy vine with large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling miniature pipes. Strong dormant plants in March	• • • •
Honeysuckle. (Hall's). White, fragrant flowers. Perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. Two year old Dormant Roots 40c each; Plants out of pots, each 15c; 2 for 25c.	
Moonflower Vine. Flowers, immense in size and pure white, open at night, and are delicately fragrant. Grows best in the sun, and requires rich soil and plenty of water. 2 for 25c	• • • •
Polygonum Auberti. (Silver Lace Vine). It is almost unbelievable that a hardy vine could grow so fast and so far in the first season, and the second and later seasons only increase one's wonder. In June and again in August the vine produces masses of fronds of tiny white flowers in such profusion as to almost hide the leaves	
Purple Wisterias have a place no other vine can fill; two year roots \$.65	•••
Bulbs, Roots and Plants	
BEGONIAS. (Tuberous Rooted.) May be grown in partial shade or in the Each full sunlight if kept moist, may be planted out of doors latter part of May. They bloom continually from July until frost and produce a gorgeous effect. Single Pink, Apricot, Scarlet, Crimson, White and Yellow	Doz. \$2.50
2000. Dingle I link, repriede, Dearies, Crimson, white and Tellow # 20	Ψ 2. 00

CALADIUM.ESCULENTUM

Commonly called Elephant's Ears. One of the most beautiful and ornamental foliage plants. Will grow to immense size if well taken care of. Small bulbs (for bedding), each 15c; Medium bulbs, each 25c; Large bulbs, each 35c.

EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS—(Started Plants)

City of Portland. Strong growing, deep pink. Stalk grows 3½ feet in height	.25	\$2.50
Hungaria. The new rose-pink. Stalks 3½ to 4 feet	.25	2.50
King Humbert. Orange-scarlet streaked with crimson. Height 4½ to 5 feet. Per hundred \$12.00	.25	2.50
Queen Helen. (Yellow King Humbert.) A sport of the preceding with green leaves and rich deep yellow flowers. 4½ feet	.25	2.50
The President. Glowing scarlet canna, does not fade in the sun; height 4 feet	.25	2.50
Richard Wallace. Pure unfading Canary in color. 5 feet	.25	2.50



DAHLIAS

Chief among the newer of these is the Cactus type with long and twisted petals, which is a radical departure from the old-fashioned "Show" Dahlia with each petal set in its place. Then there are Decorative and Fancy Dahlias with reflex petals. Pompon Dahlias, which have small ball-shaped flowers, Single Dahlias in many beautiful colors and the tall-growing, loose-petaled type with its big fluffy blooms. We submit below a list of the very finest Dahlias that are now cultivated. These are so widely different from the common garden Dahlias of a few years ago that they will scarcely be recognized as belonging to the same group of flowers.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Characterized by long, narrow, pointed, tubular and twisted petals.

Ambassador. Soft yellow at the center with salmon, amber and pink shading. Betty Austin. Yellow at base, blending to rosy carmine. California Beauty. Pure copper, a gem in the garden a good cut flower. Countess of Lonsdale. A blend of salmon, pink and amber. Ephraim Gill. Giant flowers on strong stems; amber suffused orange scarlet. Fort Mommouth. Handsome maroon color, shaded bluish violet. George Walters. A very large soft coral pink bloom suffused with gold. Gladys Sherwood. Pure white immense size. Golden Gate. Pure gold petals twisted and curled free bloomer. Judge Preston. Pretty bronze borne freely on good stem. Robert E. Lee. Brilliant cardinal red, does not peel or burn in the sun. Rollo Boy. Large yellow stems long and strong. Roman Eagle. Color a brilliant, flaming burnished copper. Thais. White suffused with soft mauve, good stem.	Each \$.40 .25 .40 .20 .40 .75 .25 .20 .40 .75 .75 .25
DECORATIVE DAHLIAS	
Elite Glory. Mammoth, rich red exhibition variety. Fordhook Victory. Very fine lavender large flowers. Jane Cowl. Buff and old gold blending to bright salmon at the center. Jersey Beacon. Scarlet very large free bloomer vigorous grower. Jersey Beauty. Clear pink flowers of good form—good keeper. Kathleen Norris. Color a true rose-pink, later deeping to mallow pink. King Midas. Pure golden yellow, form perfect. Margaret W. Wilson. Pink, face of petals white, phlox-pink reverse. Marmion. Golden yellow with bronze suffusion. Mommouth Champion. Color a brilliant orange flame. Pop Stewart. Light lavender, deeper at the base of inner petals. Queen of the Garden Beautiful. Lemon color giant flowers. Sagamore. Rich golden yellow on long stems. The Emperor. Velvety maroon. Wonderful flower on strong stem. Thomas A. Edison. A gorgeous rich royal purple. Treasure Island. A bright apricot with gold and rose suffusion and shadings. Waldheim Sunshine. Golden yellow with a deeper golden suffusion in the center. World's Best White. Color purest white on long strong stems.	Each .60 .60 .40 .40 .30 .40 .50 .40 .50 .40 .50 .60 .60
PEONY DECORATIVE DAHLIAS	
The flowers are very large, and are best compared to the semi-double Peonies in general form. Billionaire. Immense flowers of a beautiful shade of golden orange	Each .30 .45 .35 .35
DAHLIAS	
Galli-Curci. Brilliant salmon orange with golden sheen	.40 .50

POMPON DAHLIAS

We will have ten choice sorts of this type in all the colors, white, scarlet, pink, maroon, apricot, lemon, buff and bronze at a uniform price of 15c each. List of names furnished on request.

GLADIOLI

Gladioli should be planted at intervals of ten days from the time the ground can be worked (about April 15th) until July 15th. If this is done the gardener can be assured of a continuous mass of bloom from July until frost.

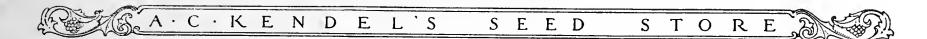
The following varieties were selected to give a wide range of the choicest coloring, form and size. Every sort listed here was chosen for its individuality.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Aflame (Prim). Rose shading to bright orange	\$.10	\$1.00	\$7.50
Aida. Dark blue lilac blotches in throat	.08	.70	5.00
Albatross. One of the best and largest white	.15	1.50	10.00
Anna Eberius. Dark velvety purple with darker throat	.08	.70	5.00
Ave Maria. Light blue with small purplish blotches		1.00	7.50
Betty Nuthall. Light coral with pale orange throat		1.00	7.50
Blue Jay. Blue, yellow reflex in throat, white spots on lower petals		1.50	10.00
Break O'Day. Pink flushed white, tips of petals deeper pink	.08	.70·	5.00
Charles Dickens. Purple violet—very fine	.08	.70	5.00
Copper Bronze (Prim). Deep salmon bronze—one of the best	.08	.70	4.00
Crimson Glow. Velvety crimson shaded deeper in the center		.70	5.00
Diana. Brilliant crimson large flowers		1.00	7.50
Dr. F. E. Bennett. Peach red overlaid with flame red		.70	5.00
Dr. Nelson Shook. Deep tyrian rose giant flowers		.70	5.00
Emile Aubrun. Fine red		.70	5.00
Giant Nymph. Rose pink with creamy yellow throat		.70	4.00
Golden Eagle. Clear yellow with frilled petals		.70	4.00
La Paloma. Bright orange	.10	1.00	7.50
Marmora. Lavender and gray very fine	.15	1.50	10.00
Minuet. Best lavender in existence, strong spike	.10	1.00	8.00 10.00
Mother Machree. Lavender overlaid with salmon pink	.15 .08	1.50 .70	5.00
Mr. W. H. Phipps. LaFrance pink overlaid with salmon	.08	.70	5.00
Olive Goodrich. White, pink edge	.08	.70	5.00
Orange Queen (Prim). Purest apricot of a very warm tint		.70 .70	4.00
Pearl of California. Pink blending to a rosy white throat	.15	1.50	10.00
Pfitzer's Triumph. Orange salmon with red marking in throat	.10	1.00	8.00
Scarlet Wonder. Purest deep scarlet mammoth flowers	.08	.70	5.00
Gold Medal Mixture	.05	.45	3.50
		• • •	3100

LILIES

Lilies thrive best in a rich, moist soil. Most varieties should be planted at least six inches deep and an inch or two deeper if of the Speciosum variety. When planted the bulbs should rest upon an inch of sand and about the same quantity should surround the bulbs on all sides. A light covering of leaves or litter should be spread when the ground freezes.

Ea	ach	Doz.
Auratum (Gold Banded). Undoubtedly one of the finest. Its large, graceful,		
fragrant flowers are composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white color,		
thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, and striped through the center	6	
a golden-yellow; 3 to 5 feet. July, September\$.40	\$4.00
and the contract of the contra	.50	5.00
	.50	5.00
Regale (Myriophyllum). The large trumpet-shaped, delicately scented flowers,		
are ivory-white, shaded pink, tinged with canary-yellow at the base of the		
	.30	3.00
Speciosum Album. Pure white with a green band traversing the center of each	.00	0.00
· ·	.40	4.00
1	.40	4.00
Speciosum Rubrum. With ruby spots distributed over a broad expanse of	40	100
	.40	4.00
,	.25	2.50
g	.25	2.50
G	.30	3.00
Umbellatum Grandiflorum. Coppery-orange, bell shaped flowers	.30	3.00



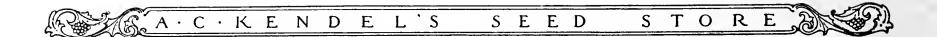
PAEONIES

The cultural requirements of the Paeony are few and simple: A sunny position; a deep, rich soil and a plentiful supply of water during the growing season.

We offer only whole roots as we do not handle "divisions" or "eyes". The planting of whole roots means the saving of two or three years in securing perfect blooms.

Varieties and prices on application.

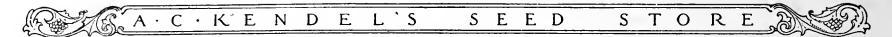
TUBEROSES		
The bulbs grow in any garden soil, but should be planted where the sun car all day and with the tops out.	ı reac	h them
	Doz.	Per 100
Double Pearl. First size and quality. 3 for 25c	\$.75	\$5.50
POT GROWN BEDDING PLANTS		
For further descriptions see under Flower Seed List.		
AGERATUM. Blue annual useful for bedding; in bloom throughout the sum-	Each	Doz.
mer		\$1.00
ALYSSUM. One of the best known annuals, flowers all summer		.75
ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) In separate colors		1.00
ASTERS. Admirable for vases and table decorations. Pot grown		. 7 5
COLEUS. Unsurpassed for bedding; beautifully colored foliage	.10 .10	1.00 1.00
COSMOS. Giant flowering. Red, pink or white		.75
DAISY, ENGLISH. Hardy, pink and white, fine for bordering		.40
GERANIUMS. Standard sorts such as S. A. Nutt, Madame Barney, etc. Each 35c to 50c.	••••	.10
GERMAN STOCK. Spikes of fragrant flowers; fine for cutting	.10	1.00
HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flowers). Double flowers of brilliant colors	.10	1.00
HELIOTROPE. Excellent for bedding, very fragrant, fine for cutting	.15	1.50
LANTANA. Half-hardy perennial with blossoms resembling Verbenas	.20	2.00
LARKSPUR, ANNUAL. Blue, Carmine, Pink and White	.10	.7 5
LEMON VERBENA. Very fragrant foliage	.25	2.50
LOBELIA. Beautiful blue, for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets	.10	1.00
MARIGOLD. Blooms continually	.10	.7 5
PANSY. Strong, well-grown plants in bloom, in the greatest possible variety of colors		.40
PETUNIA. Rosy Morn and Balcony Fringed	.10	1.00
PETUNIA. Cal. Giants. From 2½ inch pots, each 10c; 3 inch	.25	2.50
SALVIA. Long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. From 2½ inch pots	.10	1.00
SALPIGLOSSIS. Yellow, crimson and purple	.10	1.00
VERBENA. Heads of brilliant, colored flowers	.10	.75
WALLFLOWER. Sweetly scented flowers in the early spring. Colors are the		
various shades of reds and yellows	.15	1.50
ZINNIAS; Giant Flowering. All colors	.10	1.00
		9
HARDY PLANTS		
	Each	Doz.
ACHILLEA (The Pearl). Pure white flowers, fine in the cemetery. 2 feet high.		\$1.50
ACONITUM (Monkshood). Deep blue flowers of branching habit	.15 .15	1.50 1.50
ANEMONE (Japonica, White or Pink.) Autumn flowering plants	.20	2.00
ANCHUSA ITALICA (Dropmore Variety). Gentian-blue	.15	1.50
AQUILEGIA (Columbine). The most varied and delicate combinations of color. ARTEMESIA (Wormwood). Large, branching panicles of creamy white	.15	1.50
flower-heads	.15	1.50



HARDY PLANTS (Continued)		
	Each	Doz.
	.15	\$1.50
CAMPANULA (Calycanthema). Large cup-and-saucer-shaped flowers	.15	1.50
CAMPANULA (Medium Canterbury Bells). One of the most popular biennials.	.15	1.50
CAMPANULA (Pyramidalis). Forms a perfect pyramid, crowded with large	4 =	4 50
blue flowers	.15	1.50
CENTAUREA MONTANA. Flowers of violet blue from July to September	.15 .15	1.50 1.50
CHRYSANTHEMUM. White, Red, Pink and Yellow. Last splendidly when	•13	1.50
cut and will remain in bloom outside after other flowers have been killed		
by frost	.15	1.50
COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. Flowers of rich golden-yellow during the entire	V _0	
	.10	1.00
summer SHASTA DAISY (Alaska). Blossoms 4½ to 5 inches across; white	.10	1.00
DELPHINIUM (Belladonna). Large spikes of the most delicate turquoise-blue.	.10	1.00
DELPHINIUM (Bellamosa). A very dark blue variety	.10	1.00
DELPHINIUM (Gold Medal Hybrids). Grand assortment of colors	.15	1.50
DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Spice or Border Pink). Flowers strongly clove-	.15	1.50
scented		
tive	.30	2.50
DICENTRA (Formosa) (Plumy Bleeding Heart). A low-growing species;		
showy pink flowers	.15	1.50
DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Bloom profusely during June and July	.15	1.50
FORGET-ME=NOT. The ever-blooming variety	.15	1.50
FUNKIA VARIEGATA. Flowers lilac; leaves a deep green, striped yellow	.20	2.00
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (Blanket Flower). The large brown center is surrounded with scarlet or crimson rings, with an outer border of orange		
or yellow	.10	1.00
GEUM COCCINEUM (Mrs. Bradshaw). With large double flowers of a fiery	•	
red	.15	1.50
GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). Cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers	.15	1.50
GARLAND FLOWER (Daphne). 8-10 inch spread in bloom	.50	5.00
HEMEROCALLIS THUNBERGI (Yellow Day Lily)	.15	1.50
HEUCHERA SANGUINEA. Graceful spikes of bloom much prized for cutting. MALLOW MARVELS. New varieties, with the richest colors; enormous	.20	2.00
flowers	.10	1.00
HOLLYHOCK. All colors	.15	1.50
IBERIS (Hardy Candytuft). Handsome evergreen foliage; white flowers	.15	1.50
LAVENDER. Deliciously fragrant perennial	.15	1.50
LATHYRUS (Hardy Sweet Pea). Free-flowing perennial climber	.15	1.50
LIATRIS (Blazing Star). Tall rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers	.15	1.50 2.00
LOBELIA CARDINALIS. Long spikes of fiery scarlet flowersLUPINES, HARDY. Large spikes of Pink, Blue and White flowers	.20 .25	2.50 2.50
LYCHNIS (Jerusalem Cross). Bunches of bright scarlet flowers, 2 to 3 feet	.15	1.50
MONARDA ROSEA (Bee Balm). Bright Rose colored flowers with aromatic	•20	,
foliage	.15	1.50
OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose). Beautiful, yellow blooms from June to		
September	15	1.50
POPPY (Iceland). Flowers ranging from white to deep orange-scarlet	.15 .15	1.50 1.50
POPPY (Orientale). Gigantic orange-scarlet flowers	.15	1.50
HARDY PHLOX. Magnificent spikes of showy Pink, White and Red flowers.		1.00
year after year, with comparatively little care	.15	1.50
PHLOX SUBULATA (Moss Pinks). Mass of pink blooms in early spring	.15	1.50
PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragon-Head). Mid-summer flowering perennial, form-		4 5 0
ing bushes 4 to 6 feet high, bearing spikes of pink and white flowers	.15	1.50
PLATYCODON (Chinese Bell Flower). Large blue flowers in July and August	.15	1.50
PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy). Foliage fine cut and attractive. Flowers in shades of pink, crimson and white	.15	1.50
PRIMULA VERIS (English Primrose). Plant them in rich, well-drained soil		_,,,
in the border or in a sheltered nook in the rockery	.15	1.50
SALVIA AZUREA. Pretty sky-blue flowers in August and September	.15	1.50
SCABIOSA. Large lavender blue flowers borne on long stems	.20	2.00
SEDUM SPECTABILE. Rose-colored flowers in immense heads during the	.15	1.50
late fall	•10	1.00
large, spreading panicles of small "everlasting" flowers	.15	1.50
ASTERS, Hardy. Masses of blooms throughout the fall	.15	1.50
BAPTISA. Australis. Racemes of indigo-blue flowers in mid-summer	.15	1.50



HARDY PLANTS (Continued)	
STOKESIA. Deep lavender-blue aster-like flowers, 4 inches in diameter15 SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus). Free-flowering perennial, producing splendid	Doz. 1.50
effects, with their rich and varied flowers	1.00 2.00 2.50
and July	2.50
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS	
ALMONDDouble Pink. The very double, rose colored flowers are borne in the	Fach
greatest profusion, 18/24 in. size	\$.40
ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). Blooms in August and September. Has great quantities of brightly colored flowers, 24/36 in. size	.35
rich bronze red, becoming brighter and handsomer as the season advances. To have the coloring at its best this should be planted in full sunlight, 12/15 in.,	25
JAPANESE BARBERRY (Berberis Thunbergii). The hardiest and most valuable of this family; a hedge plant that will turn man or beast by its density of growth and its numerous thorns, 15/18 in. Each 25c; 10—\$2.00; 18/24 in., each 35c; 10—\$3.00.	.25
BUDDLEYA (Butterfly Bush). Many know it as the Summer Flowering Lilac. In its prime during July and August. Two year plants	.35
fragrant. 15/18 in. size	.35 .35 .35
DEUTZIA (Lemoinei). Large flowers of pure white, borne in cone-shaped heads. 18/24 in. DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester). Flowers large double white. 2/3 feet	.35 .35
FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). Suspensa. Long drooping branches covered with yellow trumpet-shaped flowers in April. 2/3 feet	.35
FORSYTHIA (Fortunei). Before any tree or shrub shows a leaf these strong, erect plants show glorious masses of golden-yellow flowers. 2/3 feet	.30
BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Tartarica Alba). Flowers blush white. 2/3 feet BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Tartarica Rubra). Flowers deep rose pink. 2/3 feet HYDRANGEA (Japanese or Paniculata). Immense heads of white blooms that turn brown in the fall and remain thus for months in the house as a winter bouquet.	
18/24 in. HYDRANGEA (Arborescens or Snowball Hydrangea). Makes a wonderful display	.30
HYDRANGEA (Tree Form). 3 to 4 feet	.30 .75 .45
MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus coronarius). Orange-scented, creamy-white flowers in May and June. 2/3 ft. plants	.35
MOCK ORANGE (Coronarius grandiflorus). Larger more conspicuous white flowers than the preceding. 2/3 ft. plants	.35
est, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season. 1½/2 ft	.40
100—\$8.00. SNOWBERRY (S. Racemosus). Inconspicuous rose colored flowers in June and July, followed by, large clustered, milk white fruits. 2/3 feet	
INDIAN CURRANT (S. Vulgaris). Similar to the Racemosus except that its fruits are red. 2/3 feet	.35
15/18 in. plants	.25
flowers in July. 2/3 feet	.35
spring. 18/24 in	
weigela (Rosea). Great quantities of pink flowers, appear in May, June and July. 2 to 3 ft. plants	
WEIGELA (Eva Rathke). Attractive flowers of deep carmine. 18/24 in	



HARDY ROSES

Roses should be planted in rich, well prepared soil, preferably clay loam, fertilized with well rotted manure or bone meal. They should be given thorough, but shallow cultivation. The best results can be obtained when planted in the open sunlight. All Roses are benefitted by winter protection, by banking about the plant with earth or covering with a light mulch of leaves or peat moss. Roses should be trimmed in the spring before growth starts, shaping the plant and removing all canes that have become weakened by blooming. The health and vigor of the plant can be improved by removing the dead flowers during the summer.

To counteract any damage to the leaves by worms use Arsenate of Lead; for aphis, thrip, or red spider, use Nicotine; and for fungus use Bordeaux Mixture or Sulphur, for Brown Spot use Massey or Manganar Dust.

HYBRID TEA ROSES (Everblooming or Monthly Roses)

Betty Uprichard. Blend of carmine, with coppery orange

C. K. Douglas. Scarlet flushed with velvety crimson

Dame Edith Helen. A magnificent fragrant, full bodied new rose of many substantial petals which curl back prettily, holding steadily to one vivid pink color.

Edel. Large bloom of purest white with ivory base.

Etoile De France. Garnet red cup, center of vivid cerise

General MacArthur. Dazzling crimson; delicious fragrance

Gruss An Teplitz. Color scarlet, shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant.

Lady Alice Stanley. Coral rose suffused pink

Los Angeles. Flame-pink toned with coral and shaded with gold at the base of the petals. The blossoms are very fragrant and of lasting color.

Miss Rowena Thom. Brilliant rose-pink, suffused gold at base of petals

Mme. Edouard Herriot. A glorious commingling of terra cotta bronze, geranium red and dull copper; fine, long, pointed buds of coral red and yellow.

Mme. Butterfly. Charming bright pink, shaded apricot and gold.

Mrs. A. Ward. Deep orange yellow shading to cream

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. Clear lemon yellow; dark, bronzy foliage

Mrs. W. C. Miller. Delicate pearl with salmon shading

Radiance. Rose with shades of opal and copper

Souv. De Claudus Pernet. Sunflower-yellow, very fine

William F. Dreer. Soft, silvery shell pink.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

American beauty. Color a pleasing rose-pink; of splendid form, a strong, healthy vigor-	
ous grower.	.45
American Pillar. A single flowering variety of great beauty. The flowers are of large	
	.45
Doctor Van Fleet. Large flowers resembling Tea Roses of flesh-tinted white on very	
long stems	.45
Mary Wallace. A new Pillar Rose type. Flowers well-formed, semi-double, bright	
clear rose-pink and salmon. Flowers generally exceed 4 inches in diameter. Very	
hardy	.45
Paul's Scarlet Climber. A brilliant, vivid scarlet which is maintained from bud until	
	.45
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Fragrant climber; dark bud, changing to carmine and	
finally to pearly pink	.75

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING COMPOUNDS

Most injurious Insects are roughly divided into two groups, those that chew or consume the foliage or flowers, which may be reached with stomach poisons and those that suck the plant juices which require a substance that kills by contact. Several of these may be combined for an all around spray on a small scale operation, but might be wasteful and expensive otherwise. Be sure to learn into which class the pest belongs that you wish to combat to avoid disappointment with your efforts.

Fish Oil Soap. Prevents the ravages of mealy bug and various kinds of worms and insects that infest the bark of trees and shrubs. Per lb. 40c.

Lime and Sulphur Wash is conceded to be the best remedy, all things considered, that there is against San Jose scale, Scurvy Bark Louse, Oyster Shell Scale, etc., while the lime has some value against some fungus diseases also.

For a winter spray use one gallon of Wash to eleven of water and in summer one to sixteen. Per quart 40c; gallon 85c; 5 gallons \$3.25; barrel of 45 to 50 gallons, 24c per gallon, f. o. b. Cleveland.

Nicotine. A liquid used for killing Aphis or Green Fly on roses, etc. May be sprayed or vaporized. 40 per cent strength, per lb. \$2.75; ½ lb. \$1.50; ½ lb. 80c; small bottles 25c. Unmailable.

Nicotine=Pyrox. A combination of Bordeaux, Lead and Nicotine, forming a combination for protection against fungus, leaf-eating and sucking insects. 10 oz. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.75

RED-SQUILL RAT POWDER. The government officials in the U. S. Agricultural Department are much concerned about the enormous annual loss caused by rats. A rat destroying agency that would be safe to use around the home and poultry yard and at the same time leave no annoying odors was long sought and finally found in this RAT POWDER. It is dusted on or mixed into any food the rats like and if there is enough to go around, it cleans them out. It is perfectly harmless to humans, house pets or even Baby Chicks. A package is enough for one pound of food. Price, 25c. Postage, 3c.

Hammond's Slug Shot. Recommended for most worms and caterpillars which infest cabbage plants, currants, gooseberries and the like. 1 lb. Sifter Carton, 25c; 5 lb. can \$1.00.

Scalecide. This is a miscible oil effective against scale on fruit and shade trees. It is used the same as the Lime and Sulphur Wash, opinions differing as to which is the best to use when considering the effects on the trees. Use 15 gallons of soft water to one of Scalecide. Price, Quart 60c; \$1.40 per gallon; 5 gallons for \$4.90; 50 gallon barrel \$26.50.

Sulphur—Flowers of. Very finely pulverized for arresting mildew. Lb. 20c.

Tobacco Dust. Fertilizer and insecticide. An excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens, and a good preventive against cut worms and leaf eating caterpillars. Dust onto the plants when they are wet, and for cut worms spread on the ground around the plants to be protected. If you have been troubled with wormy radishes or sickly lettuce, use a tablespoonful to the foot in the bottom of the furrow and sow the seeds right in the Tobacco Dust. It is a sure cure and will give you perfect radishes and lettuce. Per lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.75.

Tree Tanglefoot. Similar to that used in making fly-paper. It is easily applied and is a most effective and economical protection for Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees against all crawling insects such as Canker Worms, Climbing Cut Worms, Ants; and the caterpillars of the Gypsy, Brown Tail and Tussock Moths. Prices, 6 oz. can 25c; 1 lb. can 60c; 5 lb. can \$2.75; 10 lb. can \$5.25; 25 lb. pail \$11.00.

FERTILIZERS

The need for different formulas of Fertilizers is based on the needs of the plants. Nitrogen, sometimes called Ammonia, produces the leaves, Phosphoric Acid, enlarges the flowers and fills out the seeds and Potash makes the roots and stiffens the plant stem. Which fertilizer to use should be governed by the results sought, most plants requiring some of each of the above elements but varying in the percentage. We handle the following list and make the analyses speak for each formula but should add by way of caution that the higher the analysis the stronger the product and the more care should be used to follow directions in order to avoid burning. The figures given represent the percentage of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash respectively and always in the same order.

Triple XXX Soil=Bil=Der. 10=6=4. 5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00; ton \$80.00.

Lawn-Garden Pure Bone Fertilizer. 1.65=27=0. 5 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00; ton \$48.00.

Pulverized Sheep Manure. 2=1=2. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00; ton \$48.00.

Pure Raw Bone Meal Fertilizer. 3.70=20=0. 100 lbs. \$3.75; ton \$63.00.

Soil-Bil-Der. 4-12-1. This is Sheep Manure with chemicals added to comply with the new State Fertilizer Law. 25 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$3.50; ton \$58.00.

Nitrate of Soda. 16% Nitrogen. Dissolve one teaspoonful in a gallon of water and sprinkle on the ground around the plants. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

Nitrate of Potash. 14=0=44. Highly concentrated. Use one teaspoonful to one gallon of water on the ground around the plants. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00.

Sulphate of Ammonia. 25½% Ammonia. Highly efficient to destroy weeds, such as Dandelions, Chickweed, etc., in the lawn and to use as a fertilizer. 1 lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Agricultural Lime. Use 1 lb. to 5x10 feet on acid soil once in five years and if very acid use not over twice as much. 50 lbs. \$1.00.

PLANTABBS

11-15-20. Highly concentrated and pressed into small tablets to put, one in a five-inch pot once a month. Box of 30, 25c; by mail, 28c; 75 for 50c; by mail 56c; 150 for \$1.00; by mail \$1.07.

Superior Plant Food. 11½=6=8. High grade article intended for potted plants. 7 oz. tin, 50c; by mail 56c; 16 oz. tin \$1.00; by mail \$1.08.

Muriate of Potash. 48% Potash. For tubers and root crops and to make plants sturdy. 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 60c, 25 lbs. \$1.50.

Sulphate of Aluminum. Used around Rhodendrons and Azaleas to keep the soil acid. 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

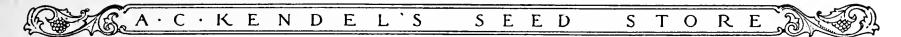
Manure! More Manure!

You must have manure, and thanks to ADCO you can have quantities of it. You can turn every bit of vegetable refuse—cuttings, weeds, leaves, etc., from the garden, straw and cornstalks from the farm, into rich manure by the simple ADCO Process. Information free.

ADCO is a chemical preparation much like lime that is successfully used to reduce waste vegetable matter to usable compost in one season. A pit or a large enough box is gradually filled with refuse and sprinkled periodically, layer by layer with ADCO and kept moist. 25 lbs. \$2.25, 150 lb. sack \$11.50. Delivery extra.

GRANULATED PEAT MOSS

The more we observe and use this recent addition to aids in successful gardening the more enthusiastic we become. It has innumerable uses, such as lightening heavy soil, covering small seeds, mulching plants and shrubs during the summer to retain moisture, and in winter to prevent heaving, spreading on the lawn after seeding and fertilizing to protect the seed until it sprouts, mixing with soil for potting, rooting cuttings, growing bulbs in the house in water and a bowl, in the chicken coop to conserve the droppings, in short it is almost as useful as the soil itself and practically assures success wherever and whenever it is used. Used with discretion a bale will last two or three years in the ordinary home garden, as it contains about 18 bushels when ready to use. A bale is 2x2x3 feet. Price, 1 bale \$4.25, 5 bales at \$4.00, 10 bales at \$3.75 each. If taken, 50c per bale reduction will be allowed.



NURSERY STOCK

During the long period that we handled FRUITS we learned what varieties are most in demand in this locality. If you contemplate planting Fruit Trees of any sort and need advice as to suitable varieties we will be glad to help make a selection. We are in intimate touch with the principal nurseries and sell the stock at the generally accepted prices for the grades purchased.

We will be able to supply single trees or any number of the standard varieties of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, and any of the small Fruits, such as GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES, RED or BLACK RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES and STRAWBERRIES.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

At the proper season we will have an abundant supply of VEGETABLE PLANTS, such as TOMATO, PEPPER, EGG PLANT, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, and CELERY, all raised from our own stock seed of varieties that will be found suitable for the home garden.



QUALITY Mrs. E. M. HULL BABY CHICKS

BABY D U X

Our chicks are produced from high quality, well matured stock, every bird selected to meet standard requirements of the breed. Produced from healthy, free-range flocks, thus insuring high livability and quick growth. Excellent for egg production and broilers.

Here are the five reasons why you will be better pleased and make more money with our Quality Chicks.

- 1. Chicks come from healthy, strong, vigorous and well-culled stock.
- 2. Only sturdy, strong chicks are sold.
- 3. They develop into early broilers and layers.
- 4. You will be proud of their growth, quality and production.
- 5. We can serve you promptly.

Write for low prices today.

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre

"Pole, in hills	1½ bush. 12 qts. 5 lbs. 3 bush. 1 " 8 qts. 3½ lbs. 2 lbs. 8 qts. 3 bush. 20 lbs. 10 " 10 " 20 " 2 bush. 2 " 6 "	Millet, alone
Grass, Timothy or Herds, alone $\frac{1}{2}$ "Red Top, alone	2 "	General Grass Seeding for Mowing Land Red Clover { together }

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill

Asparagus 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill	Melon, Musk 1 oz. to 60 hills
Beet	Okra 1 oz. " 40 feet of drill
Beans, Dwarf 1 qt. " 100 "	Onions 1 oz. " 100 "
Beans, Pole 1 qt. " 100 hills.	Onions, Setts, small1 qt. " 40 "
Carrot 1 oz. " 150 feet of drill	Parsley 1 oz. " 150 "
Cabbage 1 oz. " 3,000 plants	Parsnip 1 oz. " 200 "
Cauliflower	Peas1 qt. " 100 "
Celery 1 oz. " 4,000 "	Pepper 1 oz. " 2,000 plants
Cucumber 1 oz. " 50 hills	Pumpkin 1 oz. " 40 hills
Corn1 qt. " 400 "	Radish 1 oz. " 100 feet of drill
Dandelion	Salsify
Endive 1 oz. " 150 "	Spinach 1 oz. " 50 "
Egg Plant 1 oz. " 2,000 plants	Squash, Early
Lettuce 1 oz. " 4,000 "	Squash, Marrow 1 oz. " 10 "
Leek 1 oz. " 100 feet of drill	Tomato 1 oz. " 3,000 plants
Melon, Water 1 oz. " 30 hills	Turnip 1 oz. " 100 feet of drill
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

Number of Plants, Trees, Vines, Etc., Required to Set an Acre

	Distar	uce.	Number.	Dista	ance.	Number.
1	ft. by	1	ft	6 ft. by	6 ft	
11/0	**		19,360	8 "	8 "	
$\bar{2}^{\prime 2}$	44			10 "		434
$\bar{2}$	6.0			12 "		
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1}$	6.6		6,970	15 "		
$\frac{2}{3}$	4.6		14,520	18 "	18 "	
3	6.0		7,260	20 "	20 "	
3	••		4,940	25 "		70
4	4.6	4		30 "	30 "	
5	44	5	1.742	40 "	40 "	

Weight of Various Articles in the State of Ohio

Apples pe	r bu	. 48	lbs.	Orchard Grassper	bu.	. 14 l	bs.
Apples, dried	4.6	22	66	Onions	44	50	6.6
Barley		48	**	Peaches	66	48	16
Beans	44	60		Peas	6.6	60	66
Buckwheat	6.6	50	**	Plastering Hair	4.0	8	**
Broom Corn	44	46	66	Popcorn	**	40	h m
Blue Grass, Kentucky	4.6	14	46	Rape	4.6	50	4.6
" English		24	45	Rye	4.6	56	* 6
	4.6	$\tilde{20}$		Red Top Seed	46	14	6+
Ganary Sood	44	60		Salt, coarse	64	50	44
Canary Seed		60		Salt, Michigan	44	56	6-6
Clover Seed		56	4.	Sardium	**	50	4.6
Corn, shelled	64	68	••	SorghumSweet Potatoes	44	50	4.4
Corn, on ear		50		Timethy Sood	4.6	45	44
Corn Meal				Timothy Seed	44	40 56	4.6
Charcoal	66	22		Tomatoes	44	~ ~	**
Coal, Mineral	44	80	**	Turnips	44	60	
Coal, Cannel	46	70		Wheat		60	<u></u>
Coke		40		Flour, per bbl., net		196	
Cow Peas	44	60	**	Salt, per bbl		280	
Cranberries	4.6	40	"	Lime, per bushel		70	/
Dried Peaches	6.6	32	**	Hay, well settled per cubic to	ot,	41/	2"
Flax Seed	6.6	56	**	Corn, on cob, in bin		22	*6
Hemp Seed	**	44	**	Corn, shelled, in bin "		45	44
Hungarian Grass Seed	6.6	48	44	Wheat, in bin		48	66
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure	6.6	60	64	Oats, in bin		251/	14
Millet		50	**				
Malt	6.9	34	44	Potatoes, in bin		367	2
Oats	**	32	44	Sand, dry, in bin		95	84
Osage Orange	••	33	"	Clay, compact	,	135	64
Walle Same Service Control of the Co							



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